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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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Mexican Outrages to American Ships in the Rio Grande.

A Contumacious Kuklux Witness in Contempt.

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER.

Explosion in a Lancashire Mine—Sixty-Nine Miners Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning in a coal mine near the town of Wigan, in Lancashire. Some fifty persons, who were in a seam of the mine at the time of the catastrophe, were cut off from communication with the outer world, and it is feared have all been suffocated by foul air. A party, sent down to ascertain the condition of the men who had been buried alive, are still in the mine, and have, it is thought, perished. The neighborhood of the disaster is thronged with the relatives and acquaintances of the supposed victims, and the scenes are of the most heart-rending description. The details of the harrowing event are awaited with anxiety.

LATER.—The number of the killed by the explosion at Wigan is sixty-nine. The scenes around the mouth of the mine are heart-rending.

FRANCE.

Unfriendly Relations With Italy—The Alsatian League—Bannine Before the Military Committee—War Losses—Denials.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The *Bien Public* insinuates that the intimate relations of Chevalier NIGRA with NAPOLEON render his position here as the representative of Italy untenable. The *Français* says officers of the Italian Army are traveling over French territory contiguous to Italy and studying its strategic points, in order to be prepared in case of war with France. The League for the Deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine announce that it will continue its labors, but has modified its title to society for the promotion of Alsatian emigration en masse. President THIERS gave Marshal BAZAINE an audience today, which lasted over an hour. The Marshal has appeared before the Committee of Military Investigation. He made a speech in defense of his conduct of the war, attributing his failure at Metz mainly to lack of ammunition. The Assembly has adopted a bill laying the burden of the losses caused by the war on the whole nation, and providing for the immediate distribution of 106,000,000 francs among the sufferers by the insurrection of the Commune.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 6.—The report that the Duke D'AUMALE has been appointed Governor of Algeria is denied. The rumors of dissensions between the Governments of Italy and France are false. The Government has informed the municipalities throughout the country that they will not be allowed to petition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Salzburg Meeting—Arrival of the Emperors—Roumania Snubbed by the German Foreign Minister.

SALZBURG, Sept. 6.—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by Prince BISMARCK, arrived to-night. He was received by the Emperor of Austria, who was attended by a brilliant suite. The Sovereigns conversed together for a quarter of an hour. A grand banquet was given to-night, at which their Imperial Majesties and the distinguished statesmen of both Empires were present.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The *Provincial Correspondence* is confident that the Imperial conference at Salzburg will strengthen the friendship of Germany and Austria. It is said that the German Government, replying to a Roumanian note, again reminded the Cabinet at Bucharest that Roumania was not a sovereign State, and was not entitled to correspond directly with the European Powers; and it was informed, moreover, that its note had been communicated to the Porte.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Republican Committee's Programme—The Earl of Derby on the Land Question.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Republican Committee of England, has today issued the programme of the party which they claim to represent. It embraces the following principles:

"The application of the principle of federation to the Kingdom; the abolition of titles and privileges; the suppression of monopolies; the abolition of standing armies; compulsory education; the State to provide work for those laborers who are able to work, and sustenance for those who are incapacitated from work; the nationalization of land; popular legislation; and the diffusion of republicanism."

The Earl of DERBY delivered a brilliant speech on the land question yesterday at Liverpool, on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society. Fifteen field batteries of Royal Artillery passed in review at Aldershot yesterday, making a splendid appearance.

The Newcastle Strike—Germans Newly Introduced also Strike—Remains of Renforth, the Oarsman—Fatal Accident.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The proprietors in Newcastle are sending in every direction to obtain men to fill the places of the strikers. Fresh workmen are arriving in considerable numbers from Cornwall, London, Norway, and other quarters. Some factories have been able to resume operations with their former activity, although nearly 4,000 old hands have left the town. Fifty more of the workmen brought from Germany as substitutes for the striking miners of Newcastle-on-Tyne have struck, on the plea that they were engaged under false pretenses. A large meeting was held at Glasgow to-night in support of the strikers in Newcastle. Resolutions calling for the reduction of the time of a day's work to nine hours were adopted. The hall was crowded. Good order prevailed.

Four plate-layers were instantly killed by a railway accident near Scorton, on the Preston and Carlisle Railway.

The remains of RENFORTH, the Tyne boatman, reached Gateshead to-night. Thousands followed the coffin in silence to the house of the widow of the deceased. The funeral takes place on Sunday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King of Spain's Tour—Changes in the Italian Ministry—Death of the Turkish Grand Vizier.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—King AMADEUS, who is still journeying in the provinces, has granted pardons to many prisoners, visited several bull-fights, and taken various other means to make himself popular with the people. The system of trial by jury will soon be introduced into Spain.

ROME, Sept. 6.—The following changes in the Italian Ministry are officially announced today: Signor VINCENZI enters the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works, in place of Signor GADDA, who is appointed Prefect of Rome, and will be intrusted with the details of the transfer of the capital to this city. Signor RIBOTTI is appointed to the Ministry of Marine as successor to Rear-Admiral ACTON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—ALI KIBRASLI PASHA, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, died last night. Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian Minister to this country, has returned to this city, after a somewhat lengthened absence.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Seizures and Attacks on American Ships in the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Several months ago an American vessel was seized by the Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande, on the allegation that her master had attempted to violate the revenue laws. The master was also subjected to much personal annoyance, notwithstanding his protest against such proceedings. With a view to redress, he made a full statement to our own Government, and the difficulty became a subject of international concern and adjustment. Other cases of outrage since that time have occurred, information having been received in this city by telegraph from Galveston, dated today, mentioning that the American bark *Harvest Home* had been attacked by a force of Mexicans off the bar of Santa Anna, on the night of the 27th of last month, and her master, E. C. DICKEY, obliged to put to sea without completing her cargo. Another dispatch from Galveston today mentions that the American bark *Brothers*, owned by a firm in Norfolk, Va., and of which J. B. THURSTON was master, was captured from him by an armed force of Mexicans, also on the 27th of August, off Santa Anna, and the Captain forced to abandon her; and that twenty-four hours afterward he was picked up by the *Harvest Home* and arrived at Galveston yesterday. It is understood Capt. THURSTON will visit Washington and make a full statement of all the facts in the case to the Government authorities.

THE MISSISSIPPI KUKLUX.

A Respectable Witness in Contempt—He is Locked Up till November.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 6.—At the past term of the United States District Court a large number of witnesses were summoned, under the Enforcement act, to testify to the existence of Kuklux organizations, among whom was THOMAS SCANLON, of Newton County. SCANLON testified before the Grand Jury that he knew of no political organization, Kuklux or otherwise, that was inimical to the laws of the United States or State. He said, however, that he was a member of a secret organization, having for its object the good of the country; but he refused to reveal its title or practical purposes. The refusal being deemed contempt by the Court and Grand Jury, SCANLON is, by order of Judge HILL, of the Federal Court, committed to jail without benefit of bail till meeting of the Court on the first Monday of November. SCANLON is represented as a merchant in high standing, strictly peaceable and law-abiding, and universally respected in his community. The order for imprisonment caused much feeling.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Delegates at Richmond, Va.—Large Representation—A Gratifying Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—The American Pomological Society met here today, with over 100 delegates from the following States: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Territory of Columbia. Mayor REILY welcomed the society in a speech full of cordial good will, and was responded to in the same spirit by MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, President of the society. As the two orators grasped hands, three hearty cheers were given for Massachusetts and Virginia. The society then reassembled, and heard the annual address of the President, who reviewed in an able manner the lessons which practical experiment in fruit culture had taught the American pomologist. This afternoon the joint exhibition of the society with the Virginia Horticultural and Pomological Society was opened, and the display excels any heretofore made in America in native fruits. The specimens fill the numerous long tables in the vast hall, and to this fine array all the States above enumerated contribute liberally. The United States Agricultural Department exhibits pears and wine grapes; New-York is well represented in apples and pears; Massachusetts sends several varieties of pear by Mr. WILDER. Virginia shows 135 different sorts of apples from one orchard of Albemarle County, and exhibits the largest pear, weighing within a fraction of two pounds, from Norfolk. This pear is a Duchess D'Angoulême. Iowa presents 118 varieties of splendid apples, and some fine pears; while Kansas and Nebraska contribute beautiful apples, pears and peaches. Of course Pennsylvania and Ohio are not behind in any of the fruits cultivated in those States, and they exhibit excellent specimens.

South Carolina sends forty varieties of grapes, and Southern Illinois sends a general assortment that is hard to beat. The Virginia grapes attract attention and interest. California, however, contributes apples, pears, grapes, quinces, olives, plums, &c., that excite everybody's admiration. The grapes, especially, are miracles in this latitude. The hall is finely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and is crowded with visitors, who are unbounded in their praises. The fair will continue three days. E.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Meetings of the People of Peace in Dutchess County—Characteristic Resolutions Adopted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 6.—The Dutchess County branch of the Universal Peace Society held a meeting in Cheeseman's Grove, near Clinton Corner, today. CHARLES B. DEYO presided. Letters were read from GERRIT SMITH, JULIA WARD HOWE and LUCRETIA MOTT, regretting inability to attend. ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia, offered a series of resolutions, asserting that war is the working man's enemy; that while religious sects sanction war New-York riots are inevitable, and that war in, with and for Cuba, is not in any way justified. The resolutions also condemn the attack of Commodore RODGERS on the Coreans, and maintain that the Treaty of Washington points to a higher civilization. They favor a peaceful policy toward the Indians, protest against military schools, and favor the abolition of the West Point Academy. They also disapprove of military taxes, and commend JAMES E. WHIPPLE, of Ledgard, Conn., for submitting to imprisonment rather than pay them. In conclusion, the resolutions oppose capital punishment, and urge the removal of all war clauses from the Constitution. All the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a copy of that part referring to the attack on the Coreans was ordered to be sent to Secretary FISH, and a copy of that part commending WHIPPLE was ordered to be sent to him in the jail at Norwich, Conn., and a copy also to the Governor of Connecticut. Addresses were made by Amanda Deyo, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Gideon Frost, H. H. Wilcox, of Washington, and others.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Lowell, Mass.—Large Attendance of Spectators—A Good Day's Sport.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 6.—The great attraction this afternoon was at the Trotting Park, where an immense crowd gathered.

The first race was for horses that have never beaten 2:50; purse $250; $175 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

J. W. McDuffie's b. s. King William	1	1	1
A. T. Sherburn's b. m. Lady Sherburn	2	2	2
S. F. Twitchell's b. g. Joe	3	3	dis.
S. Hayes' br. g. Pleasure Boy	4	4	dis.
J. E. Dodge's s. g. Sorrel Dan	dis.		
J. S. Nays' b. m. Lady Champlin	dis.		
M. Lark's b. g. Vermont Boy	dis.		

Time—2:40, 2:43¼, 2:42.

SECOND RACE.—Double-team race, purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second horse; mile heats, best three in five.

A. W. Worcester's b. g. Richmond and blk. g. General McClellan	1	1	1
H. G. Smith's b. m. Lady Kick and gr. g. Bristol	2	2	2
William Woodruff's b. m. Express and blk. g. Black Walnut	dis.		
J. F. Dodge's b. m. Fannie and b. g. Abdallah	dis.		

Time—2:43, 2:44, 2:40.

The attendance today was fully 15,000.

Startling Achievement of Goldsmith Maid—She Beats Dexter's Best Time.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—The race at Cold Spring this afternoon, between *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lucy* was one of the most remarkable in trotting annals, *Goldsmith Maid* making the fastest single heat, also the best three heats on record. The race was witnessed by about 4,000 persons, who were fairly carried away with the excitement. The time of the heats was 2:20½, 2:17, 2:20¾. In the second heat, the watches of the Judges didn't agree, one making it 2:16½, another 2:16¾, and another 2:17. The last time was adopted, to dispel any doubts which might result from the complication.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

Interest in the Projected Races—The Crews Exercising on the Lake—The Ward Crew the Favorites.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—The lake was the centre of attraction this afternoon, and its wooded banks were thronged until a late hour with spectators watching the various crews at exercise. The Biglin crew, with COULTER for stroke, were out twice during the day, and did some good work. Their style of pulling is much admired, and they will not be far from the winner on Saturday afternoon. The water was unusually rough today, and did not give the oarsmen a really fair show. The Renforth crew went for a spin this afternoon, and were pulling a strong thirty-nine to the minute. They came home fresh and lively, although a little wet. A new crew from Poughkeepsie, with WILLIAM STEVENS, arrived this afternoon, and took a spin, pulling about thirty-seven. They are a heavy lot of men, and average about 172 pounds. The McKee crew from Pittsburg, and the WARD brothers were also out. The latter are in very good form. The Taylor-Winship four went out about 5½, but the rough water appeared to bother them a little, especially No. 2, who got in trouble once or twice. SADLIER, KELLY, BAGNALL, COULTER, JOHN BIGLIN, ELLIS WARD and GILBERT WARD were all out in single sculls. It is understood there will be a stake put out for each crew, as there would undoubtedly be a foul in case there was only one. The WARD brothers appear to be the favorite in the betting. COMMODORE.

The Poughkeepsie Crew—Who They Are and How They Work—Rowing Gossip from Up the Hudson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871.

Admirers of aquatic sports along the Hudson are deeply interested in the forthcoming regatta at Saratoga, inasmuch as the Hudson River sends two crews to contest for the prizes. I have already given you a full description of the Josh Ward crew of Cornwall. The Poughkeepsie crew are strong, muscular fellows, all of them—old-fashioned sturgeon fishermen—men who have rowed all their lives, sun-burnt, black-and-tan sort of chaps, inured to all sorts of hardships. Their names are as follows: HOMER WOODEN, WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM BURGHER, and CHARLES BURGHER. The former weighs 175 pounds, STEVENS 160, WM. BURGHER 185, and CHAS. 165. WOODEN, STEVENS and WILLIAM BURGHER, aided by EZEKIEL BENEWAY, (since dead,) composed the crew of the old four-oared boat *Stranger* owned one time in this city, and which boat never was beaten. In July, 1865, they rowed a five-mile race against the Biglin crew, of New-York, and were beaten two lengths and a half, the time of the victors being 37 minutes, 20 seconds. WOODEN, STEVENS and WM. BURGHER have never rowed together in a race since, till now. They have been in training but five days, but during that time they have worked like beavers. STEVENS will pull the bow oar, and WILLIAM BURGHER the stroke, with WOODEN second, and CHARLES BURGHER third. Their boat is the old *Floy Fields*, in which they rowed with the BIGLIN boys in 1865. She is 45 feet in length, 24 inches in width, and 8 inches deep. Her weight is 175 pounds, and she is built of Spanish cedar. The boys have paid no attention whatever to diet, but have kept up a terrible rowing. They do not expect a victory, but will pull hard for it. This morning at 5 o'clock they took an eight-mile row, and then went up town to buy some "store clothes" for Saratoga travel. At 11 A. M. they left for the scene of the race, on the Saratoga train, after having lashed their boat to the roof of the baggage-car.

"Poon Doheny" accompanies them to attend to outside matters. Another contest attracting attention hereabouts is the three-mile race in shell boats to-morrow between EDWARD SMITH, of Cornwall, and HENRY B. LE ROY, of New-Hamburg. They are to row at Newark for a gold watch and the honor of being the champion single-scull rower of the Atalanta Boat Club, to which organization both belong. LE ROY is twenty-two years of age, and a fine oarsman. He is a fisherman. In 1869 he rowed against THOMAS FEARON, of Yonkers, in a three-mile race at New-Hamburg. FEARON winning in 22 minutes 57 seconds. Since then LE ROY has picked up wonderfully, and yesterday, according to his father's statement, rowed three miles in 20 minutes 50 seconds. He left New-Hamburg with his boat to-night, for Newark, on board the steamer *River Queen*. If he wins this race he proposes to again challenge THOMAS FEARON. EDWARD SMITH, his opponent, is also a good oarsman. Both he and LE ROY have been in active training for weeks, and it is expected that the contest will be a close one, though knowing ones predict LE ROY will have an easy victory. Certainly FEARON had an easy victory over LE ROY in 1869.

The International Regatta at Put-In Bay—Successful Opening of the Lake Regatta.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—The international regatta at Put-in Bay was opened today, and was a perfect success. Thirteen yachts were entered for today's race; distance, fifteen miles and return. The *Ina*, of Toronto, took the first prize—time, 3:41:45; the *Zoe*, of Toledo, the second, and the *Coral*, of Detroit, the third. The *Ina* was built at Oswego, and sold to the Toronto Club. Canada is jubilant to-night, but the honor belongs to Yankee builders. The wind was favorable for the larger boats,

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

New-York City and the United States Stationery Accounts.

The Government Printing no Greater than That of New-York City and County—The Incomplete New-York Court-House Has Cost Twice the Cost of the Treasury Building.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is an instructive and striking fact that while the New-York Ring has spent for stationery for the county alone, during the past two and a half years, not including law books or blank books, the enormous sum of $850,000, or at the rate of $340,000 per year, the entire expense of all the stationery used by the Treasury Department at Washington, with its 2,200 employes, all faithful workers and no sinecurists, is only $45,000 per year. A rough comparison shows that the entire expense of the Government Printing for Congress, and all the Departments, with its many hundred thousand volumes of reports of all kinds, does not exceed the probable annual expenditure for printing and stationery for the City and County of New-York. The total cost to the present day of the magnificent Treasury building, which is, next to the Capitol, the largest building in the United States, and which is nearly six times the size in superficial area and in capacity of the New-York Court-house, is $6,000,000, against $12,000,000 for the latter building, not yet finished.

THE CABINET.

A Cabinet meeting was called by some of the correspondents for this week, but from present indications it is evident that the President and members of the Cabinet will not obey the call. It is not probable that a meeting will be held before the permanent return of the President, which will not be until the first of October, unless there should arise some pressing public exigency.

PERSONAL.

Superintendent WALKER, of the Census Bureau, who returned from Europe in the *Colorado* yesterday, will make a short trip to Massachusetts, to visit his family, before returning to Washington. Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM, Gen. H. A. BARNUM, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Col. KILBURN KNOX, and JOHN ROACH, Esq., of New-York, are among the arrivals in this city today.

THE EASTERN DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation—More Evidences of Mismanagement.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—At the inquest today, on the Eastern Railroad accident at Revere, the President of the road, GEORGE M. BROWN, continued his testimony:

The suspension of Mr. NOWLAND was at the suggestion of Mr. IVES, for the reason that it would be proper, while the investigation was going on, that he should not run his train; I remarked at the time that I did not wish to do anything that would prejudice the case; was informed that BROWN, the engineer of the Pullman train was not running, and there was no other suspension as far as I know; cannot say, but think that we use kerosene oil in all our cars; it has been a matter of consideration with myself and the Superintendent, as to what kind of oil to use; we take great care to have the oil of the best quality, that it will stand the test according to law; we desire to say that we would substitute any other oil in preference, without regard to cost, if it was safer; the President is not subjected to any limit as regards the amount of business that comes along; a case came to my observation today where a man has incurred expenses for a picnic; told him we could not carry them, and shall share the expenses with him that he has incurred or pay them in full; never had the Westinghaus brake brought to the notice of the Board; have found out that the delay of the Beverly train was not occasioned by want of cars; the immediate cause was the non-arrival of the Saugus train; I understand that train was sent to the camp-meeting, and by the breaking down of the middle platform it was detained an hour and a quarter; I am not able to see that the President and directors of the road were in fault, and we have a committee of our Board attending there to see to that point; have not examined the men in charge personally; do not know who are discharging their duties now; we have a Committee now making investigations as regards the cause of the late accident, consisting of Mr. W. K. LATHROP, SAMUEL HOOPER and FRANKLIN HAVEN; they were selected as competent men to make the examination; there should be a double track on the Saugus Branch; but there is an express provision in the law prohibiting us from building a double track.

To Mr. ADAMS—I think I took the returns of 1861 and 1870 of other roads to judge whether our road was as well equipped as other roads; the returns sent into the State are supposed to be correct; our road has a larger Summer travel than any other road out of Boston, and we have endeavored to provide for our general business, including our Summer business; we have a surplus of locomotive in the Winter, and employ that time to repair the cars and get things ready and in order for the busy season; so far as I can find out, the Beverly-train was delayed by the Saugus branch-train; I ought to say that the Superintendent was absent, attending to the transportation of the military for the Swampscott muster, and did not get back until just before the departure of the late train; there is no law preventing our having a telegraph on the Saugus branch road; we have eighty-five miles of single track, and have no telegraph except at the principal places; it requires constant and strict attention to run a road without a telegraph; in case we had a telegraph I think this accident would not have probably or possibly occurred; we have a good deal of difficulty in telegraphing by the Western Union line; this subject of telegraph has never been brought to my attention especially; have always adopted the improved appliances the Master Machinist, Superintendent or Engineer made. In conclusion witness said he had endeavored to furnish all facilities to have this investigation complete.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, a Railroad Commissioner, was sworn, and testified to the duties of the Board of Commissioners, and gave his opinion in regard to the operation of the Eastern Railroad, which was, in substance, that the road was in a peculiar position; that at certain times of the year it is subjected to an extraordinary pressure, and this accident is the result of one of those occasions; the returns of the Eastern Road, compared with the five other roads running out of Boston, show an increase of 1.53 per cent. of business against 86 per cent. increase of rolling stock of the Eastern Road; during the ten months there were injured 27 persons, 13 of whom were passengers; 12 were fatal and 15 were not fatal, and 13 were from jumping on and off trains.

Capt. J. H. ROBERTS and wife were sworn and testified to the time of the accident, and corroborated the evidence of other witnesses.

Several other witnesses were examined, without eliciting any new facts. The inquest was adjourned to 3 P. M. to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Ali Kibrasli Pasha.

Our cable telegrams announce the death of ALI KIBRASLI PASHA, Grand Vizier of Turkey.

This distinguished Eastern statesman was born in 1815. As Second Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Vienna, under the Sultan MAHMOUD, he gained his first experience in diplomacy. At the age of twenty-three, in 1838, he became Chargé d'Affaires in London, was afterward Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, and in 1841, when but twenty-six years old, he returned to England as Ambassador. After filling the high offices of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, he lost favor in 1852, and was sent away from the capital to Smyrna, as Governor-General. In 1854 he was recalled and appointed President of the Council. In July of the next year he received the highest title within the gift of the Sultan, that of Grand Vizier. He went to the Vienna Conference during the same year as the representative of Turkey and in 1856 acted as First Plenipotentiary of the Porte at the Paris Conference. He took an active part in the latter Conference, and gained a reputation as a man of much shrewdness and strength. The Treaty of 1856, which was the subject of so much interest last year, and was altered by the London Conference at the request of Russia, was signed by ALI PASHA, in his official capacity, against his own wishes. Having resigned the office of Grand Vizier, he accepted a reappointment on the death of his successor, in 1858.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

How the Condemned Chiefs Act—They are Still in Military Custody—Excitement of the People.

WACO, TEXAS, Sept. 6.—You have already been informed that the sentence of death passed on the Chiefs SATANTA and BIG TREE has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The commandant of the post, Fort Richardson, still has custody of the Indians, and, as the Sheriff of Sack County is suspended till a charge of embezzlement against him is disposed of, the Commandant will not deliver them to the deputy, as that official is unable to show that he is duly qualified. The Indians will never reach the Penitentiary unless sent under military escort. The frontiersmen swear to kill them if taken by a civil guard, and will try to bushwhack them even with the military. BIG TREE wants to be hung. SATANTA has not expressed any wish.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen at the California and risen at the Rocky Mountain stations. The high pressure in the north-west has been quickly followed by a low barometer, which is now again rising. The barometer has fallen very generally from New-England to South Carolina, and especially in Florida. The disturbances of the past two days in the eastern Gulf have probably been due to the small cyclone which has today passed north-eastward into South Carolina, rapidly losing its violence and spreading into a general rain. Clear weather has prevailed north-west of the Ohio River, and cloudy weather on the lower lakes, with increasing northerly winds. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the same region, and still more toward Lake Superior, while it has risen in the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather will probably continue on Thursday from the Blue Ridge north and west; clearing weather in Florida and Georgia; clouds and light rains from South Carolina to Virginia, with threatening weather to Massachusetts.

A Versatile Swindler Arrested—He is at Will a Detective, Reporter or Informer.

HENRY HASKINS, alias HOWS, was arrested yesterday by Detective DUSENBURY, of the Central Police, on a charge of swindling the President of a bank at Gloverville, Penn. Some time ago the bank was entered by burglars and robbed of a large amount in money and bonds. Soon after the robbery, HASKINS called on the President, and representing that he was a detective officer from New-York Police Head-quarters, presented a letter of introduction from Mr. HENRY SMITH, President of Police, which was a forgery. Having thus established his official standing, he stated that he had arrested two of the burglars in New-York, where they were locked up, and one of them was suffering from a severe wound received at his hands when effecting the capture. By these representations he succeeded in getting $25 from the President then, and the same amount next day. So entirely did he impose upon the people, that the Sheriff went post haste to Harrisburg where he got a requisition from Gov. GEARY for the rendition of the thieves, and it was only on arriving in this City with this document that the swindle was discovered. The disconsolate Sheriff returned home, where he had HASKINS indicted for the fraud, and by directions of Superintendent KELSO the detective began to search for the swindler, but for some days without success. He was heard of, however, as visiting the abortionists after the trunk tragedy, and extracting large sums of money from them by the pretense that he was a reporter for a morning paper, and had been detailed to expose them, which he always promised not to do if a suitable consideration should be offered him. He had previously been engaged in operations of a kindred character, and two years ago defrauded a number of merchants, who had suffered from burglars, by representing himself as a detective, and offering to sell information which would lead to the recovery of their property. At that time he assumed to be Detective KELSO, who is now Superintendent of Police, and being arrested was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary: while there he became notorious in connection with the wild story of the Nathan murderer, which was propagated by the Count JOHANNES. This versatile swindler is about thirty years of age, of fine personal appearance and pleasing manners. He is now locked up at Police Head-quarters, where he will be held to await the arrival of a requisition, when he will be taken to Gloversville for trial.

Last evening he made a confession to Capt. LYNG of some of his operations among the abortionists, which shows that he did quite an extensive business by pretending to be a reporter sent to write them up, and then agreeing to say nothing about them for a consideration. He called on Mme. RESTELL, who seems to have suspected his true character, as he says she called him a black-mailer, but afterward, as he asserts, gave him $25. He was less fortunate with her husband, "Dr." MAURICEAU, of No. 129 Liberty-st, who gave him nothing, and defied all the newspapers combined to injure his business. The bogus reporter next describes his visit to Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, who, he says, "trembled like an aspen leaf, and gave me two $10 bills to keep his name out of the papers." "Dr." and Mme. WEST were less alarmed, for they slammed the door in his face at first, but the "doctor" relented and gave him $5. In July, the fortunate fraud got $75 out of ROSENZWEIG, under a threat of writing him up, and he claims that he knows that two Bleecker-street physicians, whom he named, some time ago performed an operation on a woman while she was under the influence of chloroform, from the effects of which operation, he says, she died, but that they hushed the matter up with their money. He accuses two other physicians, who are supposed to be reputable practitioners, of being abortionists, and alleges that one of them gave him $10 to avoid exposure. Another of these physicians, he says, has been engaged in selling diplomas of the University of Pennsylvania to any one who desires them. It was the opinion of Capt. IRVING that while HASKINS was probably telling the truth as to his own rascality, his accusations against others were not entitled to much consideration.

Arrival of German Emigrants During August.

The German Immigrant Aid Society's report for the month of August, 1871, states there arrived on fifty-six vessels, 19,268 emigrants; on fifty-five vessels were 8,548 German passengers.

From	Vessels.	Germans.
Bremen	15	4,005
Hamburg	6	2,488
Liverpool	23	1,250
Stettin	1	405
Havre	2	310
Glasgow	6	73
London	2	17
Total	55	8,548

In the month of August, 1870, emigration amounted to 14,984, being 4,284 less than this year; among the number were 2,375 Germans, showing 6,173 less than this year.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1871, 155,425 emigrants arrived, the Germans amounting to 50,213, and during the same period of last year 163,828 emigrants arrived, numbering 57,469 Germans, showing as before that during the first eight months of this year, that emigration has decreased 8,403, and the Germans, 7,256.

A Murder in Fortieth-Street.

Last evening, JOHN RIDER, of No. 952 First-avenue, and VALENTINE KISSLER, of No. 531 West Fortieth-street, both of whom were engaged at work on a new building in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, became engaged in a quarrel, when RIDER, seizing a band-saw, struck KISSLER on the head with it, inflicting a wound which is expected to prove fatal. The assailant fled immediately after committing the assault and was not found for some hours, but being finally captured was locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. The wounded man was taken to his home, and was still alive at an early hour this morning, but there was very little hope of his recovery.

Another Attempt to Murder.

Late last night an affray occurred in Nineteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, in which a number of ruffians were engaged, and during which JOHN MOORE, of No. 452 West Nineteenth-street, was stabbed in the back and received a severe wound. The Police made a descent upon the gang while the fight was going on, and arrested DENNIS P. CASEY, JAMES GLYNN and JAMES FITZGERALD, all of whom live at No. 454 West Nineteenth-street, and all whom were locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Auditor of the Canal Department having dismissed JAMES KAVANAGH and GEORGE W. LAMB, of Rochester; JAMES DELAMATER and LUCIUS ELEASSER, of Syracuse, assistant weighmasters on the canal, for false weighing, his action has been approved by the Board. The appointments to fill the vacancies are also approved.

The will of the late BYRON GREENOUGH, of Portland, Me., among other bequests, leaves $2,000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, $2,000 to the American Baptist Missionary Union, $5,000 to Colby University, $3,000 to establish a scholarship, and $1,000 to the Maine Baptist Convention and the Baptist Educational Society.

A special meeting of the Portland, Me., Board of Trade was held yesterday to hear Col. L. A. THOMAS, of Dubuque, Iowa, relative to cheap transportation from the West to the Atlantic. The Board adopted resolutions favoring a Niagara ship canal, and a Convention in Detroit in October.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Club was held in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday and yesterday. The gold medal for the best thirty shots was won by W. W. WETMORE, of Springfield. JOHN WILLIAMSON, of New-York, was re-elected President.

The Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., and the Haymakers, of Troy, played two championship games on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first of which the Rockfords won by a score of 18 to 5, and the second the Haymakers won by a score of 5 to 4.

The National Division of Sons of Temperance in Boston, yesterday, voted to admit Grand Division No. 2, for Maryland, composed of colored men, to the full rights and privileges of the Order. A Grand Division of white men in the same State objected to its admission.

A partially successful attempt was made yesterday to flood Poughkeepsie with counterfeit $20 bills on the Merchants' National Bank, City of New-York. In every instance the counterfeit notes were offered by a man in his shirt-sleeves. There are several victims.

A mail service was ordered today on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, between Norwich and Deruyter, twenty-four miles, six times a week, or oftener if trains are run, at $1,200 a year, from Sept. 20.

The following are the Customs receipts for the week ending Aug. 26: New-York, $3,918,256; Philadelphia, $150,654; Boston, $560,321; Baltimore, $198,892; New-Orleans, Aug. 1 to Aug. 26, $220,747; total, $5,048,870.

The main building of the Globe Woolen Mills, Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss will probably exceed $250,000. Several firemen were badly injured, and 330 hands are thrown out of employment.

The dwelling-house, out-buildings and stable of E. G. HARLAN, in Duxbeld, Me., were burned on Monday, with contents, consisting of horses, cows and hogs. Two other houses were also burned,

Two officers in Florida, named HEIREIN, in attempting to arrest a negro desperado near Jacksonville, on Tuesday night, were both stabbed in the neck by him and killed instantly. The negro was afterward arrested.

It is reported that the Marquis of LORNE is to be appointed Governor-General of India as successor to Baron LAWRENCE, and that the Marquis of LANSDOWNE will succeed Earl SPENCER as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Judge CLIFFORD, in Boston, yesterday, denied the motion for a review and revision of Judge SHEPLEY'S decree placing the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad in bankruptcy.

The President has appointed JOHN C. HILLMAN, of Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, and J. H. WICKIZER Attorney for Utah Territory.

PATRICK ROONEY, a submarine diver, was drowned at St. Louis, Tuesday, a beam loosening the top of the helmet and letting the water into his armor.

The condemned French Communists, with the exception of LULLIER, have appealed from the decision of the Court-martial to the Civil Courts.

The Boston Commandery Knights Templar left that city yesterday for an extended excursion by way of Stonington, New-York, Albany, the Hoosac Mountain and Fitchburg.

The Rhode Island State Normal School was opened in Providence yesterday. Addresses were made by the Governor, Mayor, School Commissioner, and others.

The accounts of Internal Revenue Collectors for the year ending June 30, 1871, are being more promptly adjusted than in any previous year.

ROBERT HALEY'S woolen-mill, on Wissahikon Creek, near Philadelphia, occupied by FITZPATRICK & HOLT, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

The Second New-Jersey Regiment, 900 strong, went into camp at Camp Randolph, near Dover, N. J., yesterday morning, and will remain four days.

The investigation at Dublin will undoubtedly prove that the Sunday riot was premeditated. MCCARTHY, one of the constables, is dying.

The bark *Courier* has been lost in a typhoon in the China Sea. Her crew, composed entirely of Chinamen, went down with the vessel.

The City of Bourges, France, is to become a military centre and to be extensively fortified. An arsenal is to be established, and the military school at Metz is to be removed there.

One hundred delegates, representing the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, are holding meetings in Boston this week.

The Mariposa estate, California, is advertised for sale, by the Trustees, for the benefit of the certificate holders, Oct. 12.

The question of a line of fortifications from Avallon to Chaney and Autun is under discussion by the French Government.

St. Paul's Methodist Church, Providence, R. I., was dedicated yesterday, Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, of New-Jersey, preaching the sermon.

The newspaper *La Vérité*, recently suspended in Paris, has reappeared as the *Constitution*.

Eighteen thousand emigrants left the Mersey for the United States during the month of August.

By an accident yesterday on the Western Railway, near Reading, England, sixteen persons were injured.

JAMES MCMANUS, a notorious desperado and burglar, escaped from the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.,

for it has rained almost without ceasing ever since she appeared there—rains of all kinds, from the downright storm of hard sleet to the soft and penetrating moisture of a Scotch mist. To make matters worse there has been an enormous rush of visitors to Inverary, including nearly the whole Clan Campbell, and the little town has been utterly unable to provide even the shelter of a roof for a great many of the pilgrims, who had to return in the steam-boats which brought them, or take their chance of a pleasant bivouac in the rain. Everybody, however, seems to have been in the best of spirits and temper—perhaps the abundant supplies of excellent Highland whisky had something to do with that—and in the intervals of the rain, or when it was not irresistibly blinding and drenching, there were Highland games, volunteer reviews, addresses from corporations, and other public dignitaries, and so on.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN IRELAND.

While the loyal proceedings have been going on in Scotland, some of the Irish have been trying to give an offensive political turn to the reception of the gentlemen from France who have come over to return thanks for the sympathy and assistance shown to that country during the war. The Frenchmen have had enthusiastic receptions at Cork and elsewhere, with processions, banquets and speeches; and the speeches have all been directed to indicate the possible union between France and Ireland to establish the latter as an independent Republic. Some of the addresses in which the down-trodden condition of Ireland is depicted in highly romantic language must seem rather a cruel satire on the freedom of French Republicans, if the Frenchmen understand what is said. Even though a variety of repressive legislation is in force in Ireland, France has never at any time known what liberty means to the extent to which even disaffected and notoriously dangerous Irishmen now enjoy it. The demonstrators are apparently quite agreed that Ireland ought to be an independent Republic, but there the agreement ends. Some are in favor of a Republic with the Pope at the head of it, while others would much prefer to see the Pope in quite another place—a place familiarized by Orange imprecations—and will be satisfied with nothing less than the Goddess of Reason and unlimited social freedom, without religious or any other troublesome moral restraints. It is the curse of Ireland that its spouting power is so far ahead of its reasoning faculties; not, however, but what there is a considerable degree of shrewd worldly reasoning in those who usually take the lead in these cheap displays of safe sedition. In Ireland, everybody wants to be a gentleman, and to get a snug place without doing much work. Hence the swarm of briefless barristers on the outlook for a berth under Government. These gentry are the very reverse of revolutionists in their designs. They only want something to be done for them—a dirty three hundred or six hundred pounds, or perhaps at the outside a thousand pounds a year, and then they will be satisfied, unless they see a chance of getting something better. They know by experience—the sort of men who fill the judicial Bench and occupy the best legal places supply a lesson not to be misunderstood—that the quickest and most effectual way of getting a snug place is to let the authorities see that they have a rough side to their tongue, and are not indisposed to use it against the Government, unless it is made worth their while not to do so. Of course, as soon as one set of these harpies is bribed off, there is another set gaping and yelping for a similar feed; and so the unhappy country is kept in a constant state of excitement and agitation. The administration of Ireland is a gigantic system of paying lawyers and attorneys not to speak ill of the powers that be. Now that we have cleared our conscience in regard to the Church and the land laws, I have a notion that England will not stand much more nonsense, and that the day of a firm and resolute government of Ireland is not far off. There is certainly one class of the population who will have to be shaken into their senses.

THE MINISTRY AND THE COUNTRY.

There has been an election to the House of Commons this week; the first that has taken place since the high-handed proceedings of the Government, and the result is that the Ministerial candidate has been defeated by a large majority. And this has happened in a constituency which for the last twenty-four years has always returned two Liberals, and at an election where they had undoubtedly the best man to run for the vacancy. The Conservative candidate, an utterly unknown young man, who can scarcely speak three sentences articulately, whose only principles are such parrot phrases as "our glorious Constitution," and "Church and State," and who has really nothing to say for himself, if he could say it, except that he will vote steadily against Mr. GLADSTONE. Of course the publicans (Mr. WATSEY, the successful candidate, is a partner in a brewery) have been at work, and no doubt helped to turn the election in revenge for the Licensing bill which the Government introduced this session, but failed to carry, and by which all publicans' licenses were to be put up to auction and knocked down to the highest bidder, and stringent Police supervision imposed on all drinking houses. But apart from the publicans, there is evidently much popular irritation and discontent with the Ministry. As I said in a former letter, my own opinion was, that though Mr. GLADSTONE was unpopular, and even justly unpopular in Parliament, the people out of doors rather believed in him. This election would seem to tell the other way, and I find there is a growing impression that if there were a general election it would play sad havoc with the Ministerial majority. The fact is, the country is not ready to go in for changes in everything at the pace the Radicals desire. Before the last reform of Parliament and the establishment of what is practically household suffrage in the boroughs, projects of change had to be agitated for a long time before the public before they made much way in Parliament. By means of these discussions the public mind was familiarized with the question at issue and prepared for something being done. But the Radicals who, though they have not a majority in the House of Commons, have a hold on the Ministry, which is as good, if not better, are provided with a cut-and-dried programme of important political and administrative changes, which they insist shall be immediately carried into effect. They give their orders, as it were, in the evening, and expect them to be fulfilled by noon next day. In my opinion they are quite right in many of their proposals, and it is also true that these proposals have been under discussion for a long time. But they have been discussed theoretically, not practically, as things which might really be done, and the great body of the people which never makes up its mind on such matters speculatively, but waits till they become imminent practical issues, is bothered and suspicious, and doesn't at all like being hurried into new ways with so much speed. The Englishmen are conservatives at heart—that is to say, they are averse from change for its own sake, and want to be sure before they make any change that it will be worth while to make it. The ballot has been talked about for ever so long, but only the broad general principle was debated. All reasonable people agreed that a voter ought, so far as possible, to be protected against intimidation, but when the details of the matter are examined, the question at once arises whether the evils of secret voting, in the way of personation and other frauds, would not outweigh the good to be done, more especially as intimidation is gradually dying out.

THE NINE-HOURS' MOVEMENT.

I told you some time ago that the delegates of the trades unions in London were getting up a series of strikes, as a display of their power, and for the purpose of advertising the vitality and continuance of their power. For the present their attention is concentrated on what is called the "Nine-hours' Movement," the chief battle-field of which is Newcastle. The engineers of that district (which is one of the head-quarters of our engineering industry) have been on strike for three months, and the struggle between them and the masters has now become very much embittered. On each side it is regarded as a war *à outrance*. The masters know that if they give way now, not only will the movement at once be carried into other towns, but that other demands would immediately be made. The question is whether the employers shall manage their own factories, or whether they shall hand over the control of them to the officers of the unions. Employers of labor in other trades and in other parts of the country have come to the rescue of the proprietors of engineering factories in Newcastle, and have subscribed a fund for importing workmen from abroad. Men have been brought from France, Belgium, Scotland, Cornwall, and elsewhere. The difficulty seems to be not so much to get men as to get them to stop. The fact is, the operatives on strike, pinched by their protracted sufferings and exasperated at the prospect of having suffered for no purpose, are in a very inflammable condition, and evidently in the mood for fighting if they saw an opportunity. The new comers are subjected to continual annoyances and persecutions, and can hardly show themselves in the streets without being assaulted with blows or perhaps a shower of stones. An American who has seen some rough work in Texas and Oregon, (where rough work does occasionally occur,) declares that he never saw such cowardly, brutal violence as in the streets of Newcastle, but of course a man who has just had his head broken is apt to be prejudiced. The *Times* has an "inspired" paragraph asserting that no disturbances worth mentioning have occurred, but this is intended merely to allay the fears of workmen who may be thinking of starting for the South. I believe there can be no doubt that some very savage assaults have taken place, that the masters have fitted up their workshops like barracks, and keep their men almost constantly within doors and that the Police force of the district is kept on special duty day and night to prevent unionist outrages. The men on strike have dispatched two agents, one of them Mr. ECCARINS, being well known in connection with the "International Association," to Belgium, to prevent engineers there from accepting engagements, and they report that they have been very successful. I believe, however, the masters have as many men as they want at present, and expect the strikers to give way in another week or two.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Mr. ADAMS as an arbiter in the *Alabama* case, though it is known that he is very decided and inveterate in his opposition to England on this question. But personally, Mr. ADAMS is much respected over here....Mr. HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, eldest son of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, has been appointed Secretary to the British Claims Commissioner. The Commissioner (Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY) will sail for America on the 9th of September....Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., has completely recovered from the severe illness by which he was attacked rather more than a fortnight ago.... A very painful effect has been produced by the news of the sudden death of RENFORTH, the rowing champion of Newcastle, in Canada. There is an unpleasant suspicion of foul play, for which in the accounts I have read there is no justification, except that RENFORTH himself seems to have had some notion of it....There is a rumor that the explosion of gunpowder at Stowemarket was caused by some malicious person pouring sulphuric acid on the cotton in order to damage the credit of the Company. It was the cotton which was to be tested for the Government which was saturated in this manner....The Government has arranged for an important series of observations of the approaching eclipse, along a line extending from the Neilgherry Hills, in India, to Cape York, in Australia. The observation in India will be intrusted to Mr. POGSON, Col. TENNANT and Capt. HERSCHEL. Mr. LOCKYER has been requested to observe in Ceylon. The observing-stations in Java will be occupied by the Dutch Government, and possibly also by M. JANSSEN, while a strong expedition has been formed from Sydney and Melbourne. The necessary instruments will be sent out to Australia by the next mail, and those for India will follow shortly. As before, the Government not only help in money, but in transport, camping and the like, and have also agreed to undertake photographic observations of the approaching transit of Venus.

F. H. T.

TRYING THE COMMUNE.

The Proceedings in the Court-Martial—The Speech for the Prosecution.

Writing on Aug. 23, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Versailles reports Commander GAVEAU's speech for the prosecution. "Having on the previous day," he says, "disposed of the general charges against all the prisoners, and insisted upon the responsibility of all for the acts of each, he now gave his opinion upon the special culpability of each prisoner seriatim. This he did, in most cases, very shortly. FERRE he described as the most ferocious of the whole band, and the unscrupulous instrument for carrying into execution the ideas of the Commune. It was FERRE who had shot the gendarme VIALAT-VEYSSETTE; it was FERRE who had ordered the burning of the Prefecture and the Finance Ministry; and it was FERRE who had personally directed the execution of the hostages. It was, moreover, FERRE who, on the unimpeachable testimony of the merchant LASNIER, had stood by while wretches acting on his immediate word of command had shot two sergents de ville on the steps of the Mairie of the eleventh arrondissement. Against ASSI, M. GAVEAU insisted upon all the proclamations and documents well known to have been signed by him, and also upon one recently discovered, on which he founded a special charge of *embauchage*, (seducing the army from its allegiance,) which alone entails the penalty of death. It was an aggravating circumstance against ASSI that he had ordered the manufacture of shells containing strychnine and other poisonous substances. URBAIN's case was removed from the realm of pity by the motion he had made in the Commune for the speedy execution of some of the hostages. BILLIORAY took credit to himself for having saved many people; but he had taken an active part in most of the acts of the Commune; he had signed the decree on the hostages; and M. GAVEAU called for the utmost severity of the law against him. The Commissary spoke ironically of JOURDE's pretensions to have rendered great services to the State, and observed that his balance-sheet, which was wanting to clear up the very mysterious accounts of his finance administration, would not have taken more room in his waistcoat-pocket than the bank-notes which were found upon him. TRINQUET was clearly proved to have committed a murder with his own hand. CHAMPY was a shallow young man, whose head was turned by vanity. He was deeply implicated as an accomplice in murder and arson. REGERE was a most dangerous man, and deserving of no mercy. LULLIER had considerable talent for organization, and, if a madman, was one of the most dangerous kind. Dr. RASTOUL was a criminal enthusiast. PASCHAL GROUSSET, who belonged to a respectable family, and had received an excellent education, was all the more culpable on that account. As to FERAT, the Police reports did not at all confirm the praise he awarded to himself for courage as a Major of National Guards. Before the Commune he was in a state of penury; and belonging to it, his pockets were well filled, and his way of living luxurious. On coming to DESCAMPS' case, M. GAVEAU laid down as a matter of course the rather fearful doctrine that the Police was the best authority as to any man's character—and more especially in regard to an accused party. DESCAMPS was in the black books of the Police, both as regards politics and morals. He had behaved very harshly to the nuns in his arrondissement. CLEMENT was an honest and industrious workman, who, to his own injury, and unfortunately to that of others, had imbibed the political ideas of PROUDHON, which he was not able to digest. The hearts of the members of the Court might very probably be touched with pity for the prisoner; but his duty as prosecutor was to insist that he was responsible for the acts of the Commune. He was deeply grieved to see among the idle, dissolute and criminal men before him an artist of such high distinction as COURBET. He certainly had nothing in common with the International; but, unfortunately, he had taken part in all the acts of the Commune, and in particular in the barbarous destruction of the Column—a monument of the glories of France. The Court might, however, perhaps think him worthy of indulgence, not only on account of his merit as an artist, but of that weakness of judgment which several witnesses had deposed to. ULYSSE PARENT was guilty of raising the standard of revolt, but he left the Commune very early in its career, and he had no hesitation in recommending him to the merciful consideration of the Court. He had now gone through the list of the prisoners. In considering their case it would be the duty of the Court to remember that the party they represented was not yet put down. The army was at this moment the principal safeguard of France. The only arm that the Court could use was that of the law—but it should use this arm firmly against the leaders of brigands, incendiaries and assassins. In conclusion, M. GAVEAU read very rapidly the articles of the Civil and Military Code, which, as he contended, applied to the different prisoners. The result, as I was informed by counsel, is that he calls for the punishment of death against all the prisoners except COURBET and PARENT. Col. MERLIN then called upon M. MARCHAND, counsel for FERRE, to open the defense."

M. Thiers' Deposition.

The Committee named to inquire into the causes of the insurrection of March 18 went Aug. 22 to the residence of M. THIERS to receive his deposition, which lasted three hours. According to the Chief of the Executive, the fatal events in question took their origin mainly in the susceptibilities of a patriotism morbidly excited by events, and diverted from its ordinary channel by baneful passions and perfidious instigations. Amongst the facts that most contributed to excite the Parisians against the Government, to make them believe in treachery, and drive them beyond their patience, M. THIERS places the entrance of the Prussians into Paris, which although limited to the Champs Elysées, appeared to the inhabitants as the most opprobrious of affronts, and led to the seizure of the cannons, which last circumstance was the primordial fact of the revolution of March 18. The Prussians, the honorable gentleman said, were completely strangers to the insurrection notwithstanding all that has been said in a contrary sense, and in spite of appearances. It would be bad policy to affirm that they in any way aided the Commune, as nothing would be more likely to irritate Prince DE BISMARCK, whose pretension it is, and a very just one, that he assisted the Versaillese in crushing the insurrection, by allowing them to greatly increase the effective of their troops, and by liberating a large number of French soldiers, kept till then prisoners in Germany. It was owing to this concession of the Prussians that the army, which at the outset was only about 22,000 men, was augmented to a figure of from 130,000 to 140,000. The German Generals offered their help to take Paris, thinking that the French troops were incapable of succeeding without them. Notwithstanding their military genius, they had not seen, remarked M. THIERS, that Montretout was the key of Paris, and that by means of artillery of long range an enemy could from that point very speedily paralyze the means of defense. What should now be done was to profit by the discovery so as to increase the power of resistance and render the city impregnable. The rôle of the International in the insurrection had been of the most active kind. This Society loudly declared that it never meddled with politics; it held that language everywhere so as not to excite the susceptibilities of the various Governments; but in reality its hand was to be traced in all political convulsions. There was no country that did not feel serious preoccupations about that body; not one that did not take the initiative to baffle its manœuvres and combat its efforts. France was destined to be once more the scene of contest, and as the cabals of the International were difficult to trace, he would propose to make even a mere adhesion to that Society an indictable offense. For the moment order was perfectly secured. France had a good army, excellent Generals, a Government decided to act, as had been already seen. Business was becoming everywhere more active, excitement was subsiding, and men's minds were returning to the channel from which they should never have deviated. Yet a few months of this régime, and France, free, rich and powerful, would see her territory evacuated, and be able to establish at home the regular and definitive Government which she might think the best. Such is a summary of M. THIERS' deposition.

CRIMES OF THE RING.

An English View of Affairs in New-York.

From the Saturday Review, Aug. 26.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has, with admirable courage and perseverance, devoted itself for many weeks to a convincing exposure of one flagrant class of municipal frauds. Mr. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New-York, Mr. TWEED, Mr. SWEENY and Mr. CONNOLLY are the principal culprits. For the present they have set their accusers at defiance; and the proof of their guilt will probably endear them still more closely to their constituents; but there is reason to believe that the figures and statements of the NEW-YORK TIMES will materially affect the prospects of the Democratic Party at the Presidential election. By some means the NEW-YORK TIMES obtained possession of the Controller's accounts relating to the county expenditure on certain public buildings, and the editor may be believed when he asserts that the result of the City balance-sheet will be far more startling. For the repairs of county buildings one firm of plasterers received in two years more than £500,000, while the plumber's bill amounted to £80,000. For cabinet-work and furniture a Mr. INGERSOLL signed receipts for £500,000, and the price of the carpets supposed to have been supplied would have covered the City Park at the rate of £1 for the square yard. In the whole nearly £2,000,000 were paid for repairs and furniture of buildings to three favored firms, and the inference is irresistible that the Mayor and his accomplices divided the spoils with their fortunate tradesmen. The accused patriots have met the charges with a series of contradictory answers resembling the pleas in an old-fashioned record. The Mayor asserts that his duty in signing the orders for money was only ministerial and obligatory, although it must certainly have been his duty to disclose a series of gross and transparent frauds. * * * The other journals of New-York have, through jealousy or under the influence of worse motives, shrunk from supporting the NEW-YORK TIMES in its spirited efforts. Their silence is perhaps explained by the statement that nearly all the journals of the City are in the pay of the Tammany gang, which, if the NEW-YORK TIMES is accurate, subsidizes the New-York *Herald* to the amount of £11,000 a year. In a future session of the New-York Legislature, TWEED will probably procure the passing of a law of libel which will put a stop to troublesome disclosures, and unless the majority at his back can be shaken, it is useless to appeal to reason or justice. In other parts of the United States there is generally a wavering body of comparatively honest politicians which inclines the balance against any party which may be involved in a flagrant scandal; but the Irish voters of New-York have neither scruples as to corruption nor prejudices in favor of republican institutions. Accustomed to sell themselves, they are willing to be sold, and it is nothing to them that the revenue to which they contribute nothing is stolen. In some instances the indignation of the genuine Americans is too strong even for the rulers of New-York.

LEGISLATIVE FRANCE.

M. Thiers on the Disbandment of the National Guard.

In the sitting of the National Assembly on Aug. 24, the bill brought in by M. VAUDIER came on for discussion. This bill, which proposes the immediate disbandment of the National Guard, had received the written support of 164 Deputies. Gen. CHANZY is the Reporter of the Committee. Gen. PELISSIR, one of the minority of the Committee, made a speech, in which he denied the opportuneness or prudence of an immediate disbandment. He pointed out the danger of attempting to disarm the National Guard—a course which, he said, might hasten a crisis and lead to fresh conflicts throughout the country. Viscount MEAUX delivered a speech which was received with great applause by the Right and frequent interruptions from the Left. He maintained that the institution of the National Guard was incompatible with the free exercise of universal suffrage, and he demonstrated that it did not constitute a force of any avail against foreign enemies. He demanded an immediate disbandment, and opposed any idea of temporizing or delaying the measure. M. THIERS admitted that in some localities the weapons intrusted to the National Guard were in bad hands, and that they must be withdrawn, but he said it would be very unjust to blame indiscriminately and exhibit distrust toward the whole National Guard. The Chief of the Executive recognized the necessity of reorganizing the Guard, but he maintained that it would be impossible to dispense with it altogether. The cost of guarding the large towns by the line and the *gendarmerie* alone would be immense and unbearable. M. THIERS laid down as a principle that a city should guard itself, but he did not wish to see every elector armed. He maintained that the Assembly ought to leave the Government to act according to its own discretion, and to give it full liberty to choose the right moment for disarming the National Guard, adding that it would merely alarm the country to impose upon the Government an absolute obligation to act at once. With reference to the fears expressed by the Right, M. THIERS declared that, on his honor and before history, he would be answerable for the maintenance of order. The spirit of the army was excellent; all the large towns were strongly garrisoned, and disturbances were impossible. The Government had every means in its power, and was firmly resolved to crush without mercy any attempt to disturb the public peace. But it was important to avoid even the slightest unpleasantness, on account of the effect it would have upon the credit of the country. On this account M. THIERS opposed the arbitrary and violent action proposed by the bill. But, while avoiding the possibility of a disturbance of material order, M. THIERS deplored the moral misfortune caused by party passions and divisions. He said the principal aim and the leading thought of his policy was to prevent one political party from attacking the other. M. THIERS was frequently interrupted by exclamations proceeding from the Right, and, turning toward the members of that party, he earnestly called upon them to respect themselves by respecting the man whom they had chosen, however little they might now support him. The interruptions from the Right becoming very violent, M. THIERS concluded his speech by saying: "It is true that I am at variance with the Assembly, upon certain points, but I cannot become a flatterer. I must frankly tell you my convictions. I fear, after the exclamations which have arisen from a certain portion of the Chamber, that the confidence previously reposed in me is now shaken. I know what resolve is imposed upon me by the sight I have just witnessed. I have not another word to address to the Assembly." The speech of the Chief of the Executive was loudly cheered by the members of the Left, and was followed by noisy and prolonged excitement, lasting several minutes. Gen. DUCROT then moved an amendment, which he had communicated to the Cabinet this morning, and which proposed that the National Guard should be dissolved in all the communes of France gradually, and as might be permitted by the progress made in the re-organization of the Army. The amendment adds that this operation should be effected by the Government on its own responsibility and with as little delay as possible. M. DUFAURE announced that the Ministry, recognizing in principle the necessity for disbanding the National Guard as speedily as possible, would accept Gen. DUCROT's amendment. The Assembly ultimately adopted the amendment by 488 votes against 154.

M. Gambetta's Bill for the Dissolution of the Assembly.

The bill brought forward by M. LEON GAMBETTA, for the dissolution of the National Assembly was framed as follows: "Whereas, beyond the settlement of the question of peace or war, and the consequences connected therewith, the National Assembly, considering its origin and composition, can neither resolve nor establish anything; that the different parties and opinions are represented in such respective numerical proportions that it is impossible to create a lasting and effective Governmental majority; that in such a condition of affairs the Assembly is likely to increase and perpetuate a general uneasiness in the country and to waste its time in vehement and fruitless discussions; that, besides, between the Presidential power independently constituted for a triennial period of years and an indissoluble Chamber, there is no arbitration; be it therefore enacted that—Art. 1. The Assembly is dissolved from the date to be subsequently fixed in committee. Art. 2. The act dissolving the Assembly will fix the date for the convocation of the electors for the election of a Constituent Assembly. Art. 3. M. THIERS remains for the present intrusted with the functions conferred upon him by the National Assembly as Chief of the Executive Power of the French Republic, but will resign his powers into the hands of the Constituent Assembly."

PRUSSIAN PLANS.

The Meeting at Gastein—Cause of its Ill Success.

According to the Prussian correspondent of the London *Times*, three reasons prevented a definite arrangement being come to at Gastein. In the first place, however desirous Count BEUST seemed to be to entertain the propositions of Prince BISMARCK, he had to contend with the United Slavonic and Ultramontane parties in the Austrian Cabinet, which were dead set against a German alliance. So long and so eagerly have the Austrian Slavonians striven for domestic supremacy with the Austrian Germans that, however averse the Berlin Government is from mixing itself up with Austrian internal affairs, if the Vienna Cabinet were to cooperate with it for the purposes of foreign policy the mere fact of the two acting together would make the Slavonian Party tremble for their lately acquired privileges. To the representations reaching the Emperor from the Slavonian party were added those of the Ultramontanes. The latter, looking upon Germany as the worst enemy of infallibility and all pertaining to the Papacy, are anxious to counteract the consolidation of the new Empire, and systematically oppose its Government at home and abroad. Count BEUST, it is believed, was perfectly sincere in his wish to oblige Germany in this Roumanian affair. In the present state of European politics he looks upon Austro-German intimacy as desirable in itself, and besides, he is perhaps of opinion that a German *rapprochement* would be the best means of preventing those among his ministerial colleagues who cherish Slavonian tendencies from involving him in foreign adventures more hazardous than discreet. Such anticipations would, at any rate, be very intelligible here. It is thought in this capital that the ill-will borne by the Austrian Slavonians to the Germans among them will, now they have attained considerable influence over their Government, extend to the Germans of Germany, and show itself in a systematic antagonism to the Foreign Department of Berlin. Under these circumstances, Prince BISMARCK himself—and this we may regard as the second reason why little, if anything, was done at Gastein—appears to have been something doubtful as to the expediency of entering into an agreement with a Cabinet in which so many different tendencies are simultaneously at work. Beside these more continental grounds of the diplomatic hitch, it is asserted that England strongly dissuaded Austria from meddling with a business which, in its ulterior stages, might, peradventure, leave the harmless field of finance, become a political question, and stir up a whole hornet's nest of difficult problems.

A Russian Comparison of Marine Germany with Russia.

An article in the Moscow *Gazette* of the 6th inst. compares the marine fortifications of Germany with those of Russia. The writer points out the great importance for the German Navy of the harbors of Wilhelmshafen and Kiel, and shows that when the projected canal between these harbors is completed, Germany will be able suddenly to combine her North Sea fleet with that of the Baltic, and throw the whole of her naval force into either of these seas. Another advantage possessed by Germany is that she does not require any ships of war to protect her principal harbors, such as Königsberg, Dantzic, Stettin, Rostock, Lübeck, Hamburg and Bremen, as they are sufficiently protected against the attack of an enemy by their geographical position and a few coast batteries. In Russia, on the other hand, the capital itself is exposed to the attack of a hostile fleet. "St. Petersburg was built in such a hurry that the most important precautionary measures were disregarded; it was placed close to the sea, although there was nothing to prevent its being built ten or twenty versts higher up on the banks of the Neva. The first of the disadvantages caused by this mistake was the exposure of the city to inundations which might cause losses of many hundred millions of roubles. In 1824, when St. Petersburg was much smaller than it is now, the loss caused by the inundation was valued at a hundred millions. The second disadvantage—that of being defenseless against a hostile fleet—is even more important; it compels Russia to keep a strong fleet in the Baltic, merely for the protection of the capital. . . . And even this fleet, which cost sixteen millions, does not afford complete security, for it would not be able to resist the attack of a first-rate Power." The article concludes by urging the Government to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt, which, it says, are old-fashioned and no longer capable of resisting modern artillery, and to build a huge earth-work five versts long on the coast south of the capital.

Another Alleged Interview With Chancellor Bismarck.

The London Daily *Telegraph* prints an account of a fresh interview which its correspondent is represented to have had with Chancellor BISMARCK. We excerpt therefrom a part of the conversation. "Prince," said the correspondent, "I need not tell you that all Europe has its eyes on Gastein, and is eager to know what people do there." "People bathe there and take care of their health." "*Et après?*" "Yes! *Et après! Vous êtes toujours comme ça.* Well, I will tell you. The King" (it is always, I observe, with M. DE BISMARCK, "the King") "and myself have really come for the baths; but we were only too glad to receive the Austrian officials and to assure them of our best consideration. With Austria we had no quarrel, even when she began her ill-advised war in 1866. We beat her, and let her off with the paltry ransom of two millions. All is forgotten and forgiven, and we have so many interests in common that we must be friends. As such we receive and are received here. With the Austrians we always wish to be friends; with the French we never were and never can be friends." "I wonder if you, Prince, know how utterly you have beaten the French, yet how bitterly they hate you, and how they believe they can efficiently attack you very shortly." "Neither their people nor their papers will leave us in ignorance of those facts. But if they prove, as they are trying to prove, that they are not enough beaten, we will do it at once. In fact, there is a question, even today, of our sending more troops into their territory. They are murdering our men now in some of the provinces, and protect ourselves we can and will." "France," proceeded the Prince, "is always asking for time for payment and other concessions from us; and if we ask for anything the answer is 'No instructions.' They have not a man, political, civil or military, and they know nothing." We alluded to Italy. France, according to the great statesman, made mistakes in the Crimean, the Italian, and the Mexican wars. "To allow the unity of Italy was as great an error as to submit to the unity of Germany." But, Prince, it has well served you, especially at present. If THIERS offends any Italian sympathy?" "Why, he drives Italy into our arms." "But she is there already." "Umph!" I then spoke of Russia. M. DE BISMARCK utterly confides in the good faith of the present Emperor: "A man of good works, who has not yet completed them—notably the railway system; a man of peace, essentially of peace. Russia, too, is so vast a country that further extension of it will weaken it. Yet the railways are the point." "So, Prince, Russia must either fall back on her centre or extend her skirmishers—at any rate, must do something. France would buy any alliance at any price. She is in the fifty per cent. category, and I hear that it is coming. In London Russian Grand Dukes have spoken strongly of the future which Europe must fear." "Ja! I comprehend. But the heir to a throne is never the same man when he gets on the throne, and the Grand Dukes are echoes without original sound."

AFGHANISTAN.

End of the Troubles—Reconciliation of the Ameer and His Son.

Calcutta (July 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

A telegram just to hand reports the complete reconciliation of the Ameer of Afghanistan and his son YAKOOB, and the pardon of all who were YAKOOB's followers during his days of outlawry. His younger brother, AYOOB—not the favorite youngest, ABDOOLA—is to command at Jerat, which is also to receive troops from Furrah, in place of those now in possession—YAKOOB's men. YAKOOB himself remains at Cabul. The reconciliation seems all "square" and right this time, and with it our immediate interest in Afghanistan affairs has almost passed away; the intense interest has altogether gone. I have watched carefully the tone of public opinion in India since YAKOOB, to his father's great surprise, rode off into rebellion. For some time no one seemed to care very much about it, or about Afghanistan affairs. On both sides of India trade was in a state of great depression; nearly every one was bent upon his own personal business, and the daring and resolute step of SHERE ALI's most notable son caused far less conversation than a slight alteration in the rate of exchange. Even at the mess-tables, I believe, the interest was not much greater. The news from Cabul made light of YAKOOB's progress. The Ameer himself would soon take the field and snuff out the last embers of the rebellion. When time passed on, and there was no sign of the Ameer leaving Cabul, nor of his Generals attacking Yakoob, there began to be some show of interest throughout the Anglo-Indian community, which is all mercantile or all warlike, according to the time. The probable action of the Indian Government began to be prognosticated. The Umballa policy was deemed endangered. Persia might do any conceivable thing without surprising those who knew her and her traditional policy. Russia was advancing on the Khanates. A great Mahometan power was believed to be rising in Eastern Turkistan. Newspaper articles began to take a different tone—the reflex of the altered tone of all sorts and conditions of men in Anglo-Indian society. Then came YAKBOOB's failure and disappearance, which the Cabul news represented as the final end of the rebellion. Evidently, people said, the Afghans and others are with the Ameer. Then came the dash on Herat in the teeth of the Ameer's army; and the chances of a march on Cubal itself seemed one of the probabilities not very far remote. It would be difficult for Englishmen at home to really understand this feeling in all its phases and changes. To some, thinking of the real responsibility of the position, the opinions of the Anglo-Indian would seem unreasonably self-confident; the self-confidence really exists, and comes from living "on guard," and acquiring the habit of braving and despising any odds when danger is in the air. To others there would be a semblance of undue sensitiveness with respect to those wild and lawless frontiers; the sensitiveness also exists, and always will exist, while the present conditions of our rule in India remain. The two feelings are our safeguard; the one guarantees the coolness to meet whatever demands may arise, the other the watchfulness that will not fail till our Indian rule is drawing to a close. There is nothing like a clear opinion here that we have found the best possible frontier policy, but there is a very clear opinion that we have an interest of an important kind in that Afghanistan frontier, and in all that relates to it and its neighborhood.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Avenir Libéral* quotes from a Corsican journal an enthusiastic account of the way in which the 15th of August was celebrated in "the cradle of the Napoleons." In many of the county parishes of the island Te Deums were sung as of old, but the names of the priests who enjoined or permitted this are suppressed from fear of M. JULES SIMON. At Ajaccio there were illuminations, and a Te Deum in the Church of St. Erasmus. The Place Letizia, the site of the Maison Bonaparte, "presented a magnificent spectacle. Everywhere were heard cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' Everywhere people were swearing to die faithful to the family of the NAPOLEONS."

An Italian paper, the *Presente*, of Parma, publishes a letter from GARIBALDI, dated Caprera, 12th August, in reply to a lady at Ravenna, who had announced to him his election as a member of an association directed against war, militarism, the punishment of death, and dueling. GARIBALDI mentions that from his earliest youth he has been opposed to war, but by a strange fatality has been continually engaged in it. He asks if it would have been possible for Italy to have obtained her national unity without fighting. He then points out that the keys of the Alps are still in the possession of an old enemy, Austria, and that French chauvinism is anxious for a struggle with Italy. He therefore thinks she must keep prepared for war. The enemy which she has most to fear, however, is, according to GARIBALDI, the priesthood. The Crimean war and the Franco-Prussian war, he says, were both caused by the priests, and their influence is still at work against Italy in the French Assembly. War to the priests ought, therefore, to be the cry of every Italian from youth to old age.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Roman correspondent writes on the 17th of August: "This morning the Italian Government forcibly seized and appropriated four of the Roman convents, namely: 1, Santa Maria Maddalena, by the Quirinal, assigned to the King's Civil List, in place of the Palace of the Consulta; 2, San Domenica e Sisto, also by the Quirinal, taken for the Court of Audit; 3, Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, of St. Francisco a Ripa; and 4, Sant' Antonio Abbate, near Santa Maria Maggiore, which are to be converted into barracks. Some of the journals affirm that M. DE LA VILLESTREUX, Chargé d'Affaires of France, has asked Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA for an explanation of the law for the suppression of religious communities at Rome and of the confiscation of the estates of the clergy. This statement is an exaggeration. The French Chargé d'Affaires intervenes only in behalf of the French establishments, which, as well as those of other foreign countries, will be made the subject of special stipulations with the Powers to which they belong.

A meeting of Poles has taken place at Lemberg. There were about 1,000 visitors altogether, mostly from Cracow and Western Galicia. From Silesia and Posen the number of guests was very small, so that the effect of the meeting was not so remarkable as had been expected by its promoters. The idea of the meeting was started two years ago; its object was to show that the Poles in all parts of the ancient Poland of 1772 are united in national feeling and aim. Hitherto the unwillingness of the Poles in Posen to join in such a demonstration has prevented its taking place; and even now the number of the Posen visitors was not more than fifty, among whom there was not one of the Polish deputies to the German Parliament. Notwithstanding this, the committee which had arranged the meeting endeavored to give it the character of a fraternization. One of the most interesting features of the festival was the procession to a mound raised to commemorate the union of Poland, Lithuania, and Routhenia, which had been projected by Dr. SMOLKA, in imitation of the famous Kosciusko mound at Cracow. Each member of the procession brought with him some earth from spots renowned in Polish history, and placed it on the mound. Even from Siberia earth was brought to the mound by Poles who had been exiled there. The authorities did not interfere in the festival, as it had no special political character, and every care was taken by its promoters to avoid taking any steps which might cause difficulties with foreign Powers. Count GALUCHOWSKI, the Governor, was invited to the banquet, but he was not present, and the troops were forbidden to take any part in the procession to the mound.

"A very peculiar case," says the London *Times*, "which has baffled several doctors, and which in a strange manner shows how life can be prolonged without anything in the shape of ordinary nutrition, has just come to light at a place near Preston. In the fold of Ennell-lane, which closely adjoins the village of Walton-le-Dale, and which is about a mile and a half from Preston, there is a cottage wherein for three years a young woman has been lying bedridden, and for between one and two years has had nothing to eat. Her name is ANN RIDING. She is thirty-three years of age, and resides with her aunt. Prior to being taken ill she was a strong, healthy young woman, never losing a day's work, and was employed as an operative at the mill of Messrs. HORROCKS, MILLER & CO., Preston. Shortly after sickness set in she left work, was compelled to take to her bed, was medically attended, and for three years has been gradually sinking. Several doctors have at times attended her, but none of them have been able to give her any substantial relief, and six months ago remedial operations were abandoned, and the case left to itself, the idea of the aunt being that the 'Almighty had to do with it,' and that it was useless continuing to incur expense for medicines without any hope of a cure. For sixteen months the young woman has had no food at all, the only thing she could bear being a drop of water with which to moisten her lips. She is frequently asked if she will not have food, but always refuses it—she had no desire for it, and how she has for such a long period existed without anything possessing the least affinity to meat is a mystery. She is conscious, but very weak, gets little sleep, and cannot bear a lighted candle in the room at night-time. It is supposed that she is suffering from abdominal atrophy, but the exact nature of the case is not positively understood, and it puzzles every one who is made acquainted with it, and especially when it is recollected that for a year and four months she has not had as much meat and drink as would have been requisite to sustain an infant a single day. The relatives in charge of the young woman are humble, honest people, and make no 'show' of the case, which is hardly known in the district."

THE GREAT CITIZENS' MEETING.

From the Evening Post.

The great meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was an expression of the public opinion of New-York City. When people at a distance hear of this City they naturally think of a few leading politicians, chiefly of Tammany Hall, and of the throngs of their voters, largely of foreign birth; or else of the handful of very rich men, the heads of the great corporations or of the chief business houses of the Metropolis. To them, the former class are political New-York; the latter class are pecuniary New-York; and it is mainly as a political power or as a money power that they care for New-York at all. But the meeting last night represented neither the politicians who manage our public interests mainly for their own profit, nor our millionaires, who are, of course, tempted to infer from their own comfortable situation in this world, that the world itself revolves quite correctly. It represented a power which is commonly dormant here, but which, once roused, is mightier than all other social forces combined—the public opinion of the patriotic masses. The men whose names are usually the most conspicuous in business, in politics, and in society, were not present in large numbers; but no man could see the audience without seeing in it the real strength of our City—the earnest, patriotic, honest men, whose enterprise and activity are the soul of its prosperity, and in whose character lies its future. Our young men were there in their intelligence and strength, and gave the spirit, the energy and the hopefulness of youth to its proceedings. * * * * The Committee contains a great many men of the highest character, of business energy, and of skill and experience both in politics and in business. It cannot be accused of partisanship, both parties being largely represented, and nearly every faction having some member of the Committee whom it claims as its own. The Committee meets this afternoon to complete its organization. It is in the power of its members, by avoiding all partisan influences and associations, and by wise and energetic appeals to the public, to the Courts and to the Legislature, to bring against the corrupt branches of the City Government on every side forces which will compel them to stop their frauds at once, to make public soon all their past transactions, and to give way entirely, before five months more pass by, to a truly popular and honest City Government. The whole people are the Committee's constituents, and will be their supporters in every reasonable effort to secure this great end.

Commercial Advertiser.

The meeting was very large and imposing, and was animated by an earnest spirit. It represented all classes and parties. Such a meeting ought, indeed, to be representative of New-York. Whether the charges made are true or false, every citizen is interested in knowing; and no one, certainly, will say that he has no interest in an economical and honest administration of affairs. The speakers last evening indicated the wide and general interest taken in this matter. They were well-known politicians, to be sure, but behind them were the solid men of New-York who pay taxes and have a stake in the welfare of the City. Behind them, too, were the masses, all whose cost of living is in reality influenced and measured by the weight of taxation and the burden of public expenditure.

Evening Mail.

No intelligent New-Yorker can misunderstand the significance of this demonstration. In all our history it has no precedent, for the reason that the causes which led to it have had no precedent. It is a thundering reply to the impudent question, "What are you going to do about it?" that has been the only answer vouchsafed to alarmed and indignant citizens by their official servants. For this alone the meeting must be regarded as a great and hopeful event. When such a vast audience of the best classes of our citizens assist in such a formidable demonstration, and render their judgment on official misdeeds in terms so emphatic and telling, we can be sure that the substratum of honesty which underlies the very foundations of our commercial greatness has been reached. Once thoroughly awakened and properly directed, there is no political combination strong enough to divert honest indignation from its purpose, as all will find who act on the delusion that this is a storm which will soon "blow over."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The long-expected meeting of citizens of New-York to protest against the Tammany frauds, and to take action against the thieves, was held last evening, and fully answered the expectations which had been entertained of it. The speakers represented all political opinions, and the purpose to give the meeting a non-partisan character seems to have been very successfully carried out. The addresses made and the resolutions adopted furnish convincing proof that the popular indignation which the exposures made by the TIMES a few weeks ago excited, is not going to "blow over" so easily as Mayor HALL ventured to predict would be the case. The resolutions are admirably direct—particularly that which arraigns by name TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL at the bar of public opinion, and demands that, unless they can give much better proof of their innocence than they have yet advanced, they must give up the offices which they have disgraced. The practical measures proposed to secure a reform seem well considered, and it now only needs, what there is happily considerable reason to expect—a union of all respectable citizens to carry them into effect, to rescue the Metropolis from the present terrible rule of corruption.

Philadelphia Press.

Last night the people of New-York met to consider the frauds of Tammany, and to devise means to rid themselves of the authors of the unparalleled corruption that has made the name of the great City a reproach to all honest men. The meeting was emphatically one of the people. Rich men and poor were there alike, but as each and all were mutually interested in the problem of good government, their class distinctions were for the time lost sight of. Of the result of this meeting, our dispatches printed elsewhere give full particulars. The speeches, the resolutions, and the sentiment manifested, inspire the hope that the people of New-York have become aware of the vital fact that the safety and success of free government depend upon the virtue and public spirit of the citizen himself; that the abandonment of public affairs to professional politicians is the direct source of corruption, and that the great evil they met to consider has no remedy but utter extirpation.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It will be at once vain and ridiculous for the chief officials of the Municipal Government of New-York City to attempt to belittle the importance and significance of the meeting held last evening, called "irrespective of party, to consider the present condition of the City finances, in view of the charges of corruption that have been made respecting them." The meeting was concededly imposing in point of numbers. It is true that the chief speakers were not selected from the class who may be termed the "star orators" of the Metropolis—men who are willing to help any popular movement to the extent of making an eloquent or a clever speech in its favor, and who assume that their duty is fairly performed in this oratorical contribution. The speakers at the meeting last evening were for the most part representative men—men who have a constituency back of them. Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, who presided, fairly represents the old-fashioned Democracy of New-York—the men who are Democrats because they believe the welfare of their country will be subserved by the ascendancy of Democratic principles, and who believe that that party is as fully committed to economy in the conduct of public affairs as it is to the removal of the restrictions which have ruined the commerce of the Republic. The German voters are notably industrious and frugal. The habit of their lives naturally compels them to resent profligacy in public affairs. When German leaders so diametrically opposed on questions of national policy as Ex-Gov. SALOMON and Mr. OTTENDORFER appear on the same platform, and as advocates of the same cause, the conclusion is inevitable that the German voters of New-York are not in a temper to be trifled with. The appearance of Congressman ROOSEVELT at the meeting last evening is a very significant sign of the times, and of the position of the Tammany leaders. Mr. ROOSEVELT was deemed to be sufficiently troublesome last Fall to justify Tammany in taking him up as a candidate for Congress in a district in which the Irish-American vote is unusually heavy. His sympathies were known to be with the leaders of the Young Democracy. He now deems it to be safe to go back on his late patrons, and to cast his political fortunes with their opponents. He was the spokesman, last night, of the Young Democratic wing of the party, and with O'BRIEN and LEDWITH as leaders, this faction proved two years ago strong enough to overthrow Tammany, which was saved only through the assistance of the Republican Representatives at Albany. The Radical politicians, who spoke at the meeting, after feeling its temper considered it safe to disclaim any partisan purpose, to swell what is now the predominant sentiment of the tax-payers of New-York City—that a change must be made in the officials of the City Government, and that a reform, radical and immediate, must be effected in the charter under which the City is governed. Any party which attempts to stand in the way of this will invite and secure its own destruction. * * * What New-York should demand is the right to control its own local concerns. This the Democracy of the State is prepared to pledge itself to secure. If the voters of the State really desire to put an end to misgovernment in New-York City, no Republican candidate for the Legislature can be elected next Fall on any other platform but this. The Democratic Convention will make this the great issue in the next election, if they are wise. The Republicans can indorse it if they dare, and in doing so repudiate at last the heresies which have been so long upheld by that party in this State. The course of the Democracy of the State is so plain that there can be no excuse for mistaking it. If they pursue it in the disclosures in New-York City, by bringing home to the people the result of attempting to govern great cities otherwise than by their own voters, instead of injuring the Democracy of this State will place them in position to vindicate a cardinal principle in their creed, and to secure in its vindication a large majority in the next Legislature. At the hands of such a Legislature the odium cast on the party by Democrats in New-York will be removed.

Brooklyn Union.

The simple truth is, the meeting of last night was a complete success in the number and character of the persons present. No more respectable and enthusiastic body of men was ever convened in the City of New-York; and the wealth, intelligence, and social standing of the tax-paying portion of the community, and that, too, of all classes, were never better represented than last evening. We have no doubt that OAKEY HALL & Co. could, in the Irish rank and file, not one in twenty of whom pay a dollar of taxes, get up as large a meeting; yet, if they think they can get up one as respectable, let them try it. They know, and the *World* knows, that the better classes, irrespectively of political parties, have been profoundly moved by the recent revelations of corruption and fraud in the management of the City Government. These are the classes represented last evening, thousands of whom were present in their own persons, and who are determined at all hazards and cost to secure a radical reform. They are too much in earnest to be snuffed out by flippant slang paid for with stolen money, or diverted from their purpose by the bought-up silence of the *Herald*. They mean work; and if the robbers and plunderers of New-York suppose otherwise, they will find themselves mistaken before they are many months older.

Utica Herald.

The tax-payers of New-York City have at length aroused from their lethargy, and resolved to protect their property, and, if possible, force their oppressors to disgorge a part of their ill-gotten gains. The meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening, was the result of mature consideration. The best men of all parties came together to consider as dispassionately as they might their wrongs. An attempt will doubtless be made by the subsidized Press of the "Ring" to give the meeting a partisan character, but in this it will most certainly fail, for the names of many prominent Democrats will be found among the lists of officers and speakers. The meeting did not do things by halves; it was called for a certain purpose, and that purpose has been executed exceedingly well. That no doubt might rest in the public mind as to who are the principal criminals in this ring of thieves, A. OAKEY HALL, WILLIAM M. TWEED and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY are designated by name as persons who should be legally proceeded against for stealing—that is the proper term—the money of the tax-payers of the City of New-York. The meeting was not given to crimination, nor were harangues made for the purpose of arousing the passions, but it was a gathering of earnest men who had been deeply wronged and were resolved to use all means in their power to right themselves. The power of Tammany is on the wane, and soon its corrupt leaders will feel that the people they have scorned have both the will and the power to punish them.

Boston Advertiser.

Our telegraphic columns this morning contain a pretty full report of the proceedings at the public meeting in New-York last evening. It will be seen that on that occasion the best public opinion of the City found utterance against the corruption which has robbed and disgraced her. In numbers, respectability and earnestness the assemblage was one of which any municipality might be proud. Thoroughly non-partisan in complexion, it embraced among its officers speakers and patrons, men of every shade of political opinion and all descriptions of party classification. The presence of a few reputable Democrats, isolated cases though they were, is highly creditable to their independence, and gives to the reform movement a character which one purely partisan could not have. The same may be said of the Germans. Heretofore they have generally acted with Tammany, but Mr. CONNOLLY's official figures in black and white unsettled their loyalty, and they rebelled. A meeting composed as this one was speaks with a significant authority, and its tones ought not soon to cease to vibrate. To all who are anxious to turn from the impudent subterfuges of Tammany and the contemptible logic of Tammany's defenders to the healthy and stirring language of an outraged public sentiment, we commend the details of last evening's proceedings.

The project of a citizens' meeting took formal shape on the exposure of the Tammany frauds, though the deep indignation over the Orange riots was a powerful force working in the same direction. It is in effect a revolt from the sway of an oligarchy which was caught robbing the people at the same time of their liberty and their property. This double exaction is the peculiar distinction of Tammany. The language of the ordinary highwayman is, "Your money or your life." Tammany says, "Your money and your life;" and for many years, in response to the brutal demand, the City has been pouring out its blood and yielding up its treasure. No intelligent men in New-York would risk their reputations by denying or doubting this. Year by year their liberties have been slipping out of their grasp; year by year their taxes have been cast into a bottomless pit; yet feeble and infrequent protests have alone broken the silence of submission. But the surrender to the Orange mob aroused a storm before which even Tammany quailed. A little later, and before the indignation had subsided, came the publication of the secret accounts, with the tangible and startling proofs of corruption. For this the City and the whole country is indebted to the NEW-YORK TIMES. The warfare waged by that journal against the Ring had been characterized by a courage, an energy and an ability for which the records of journalism afford few parallels, and which should receive, as they have received, the widest recognition. The work of the TIMES is fitly supplemented by *Harper's Weekly*, wherein Mr. NAST's pencil labors with terrible effect. To these two publications, more than to any similar forces, the City of New-York will owe her deliverance, be it near or remote, from the toils of Tammany.

We feel bound to say, however, that our experience of the past does not give us complete faith in the reformatory power of public meetings in New-York City. In the judgment of the average citizen of that Metropolis, the popular assemblage, with its boisterous anger, its impassioned and concurrent rhetoric, its honorable speakers and eloquent resolutions, is the first and final remedy for all the ills of the municipal body. Now this is excellent; but it is not enough. If hard words could inflict mortal wounds Tammany would have found its grave long ago. It might be urged in reply that free speech is about the only right remaining in New-York, and that there is no choice of outlets left to the popular wrath. But the very fact that it is the last right to be disturbed shows that it is the one of which Tammany stands least in fear. In this Tammany calculates well. For all the previous indignation meetings which have hurled the missiles of oratory at the City Government expired, in substance and in usefulness, almost as soon as the day within whose limits they were held. Of course Mr. TWEED and his friends court that sort of warfare, for it brings them notoriety without danger; it strengthens them with the party to which they appeal as martyrs, while it makes them no weaker before the class by whom they are regarded as thieves. But we hope that the zealous meeting last evening will lead to better results. In basis, spirit and composition it was different from its predecessors, and if it be followed up by prompt action in the Courts and resolute, united action at the polls, the City may yet be purified of the men who scandalize her good name in all respectable circles.

Troy Times.

This meeting has spoken the true voice of the Metropolis, of its wealth and its worth. It is to be hoped that the determination which is evinced in the proceedings of last night will have as much lasting power as intensity now. The appeal of the citizens of the City to us in the interior is one that should meet with a cordial response, and should elicit vigorous and effective action. The evils they contend against in the City are the ones which are fast pervading the politics of the State. The battle in the City against fraud in elections and corruption in administration; against stealing and debauchery, against shame and dishonor, is our battle, as well as that of the citizens in the City. Tammany has distilled its pestilent virus through the whole body politic, and honest men everywhere, for the sake of the whole commonwealth and the institutions which are imperiled by this insidious foe, should unite in the effort to repel the danger and to restore the Government to its former purity, economy and efficiency for the purposes for which it was organized. TWEED and HALL wait for the storm of popular indignation "to blow over." They ought to be shown that it will never blow over; but that it will blow them and their piratical political crew higher than the traditional Gilderoy kite.

Albany Evening Journal.

The meeting of citizens in New-York last night to consider the Tammany frauds was up to the magnitude of the occasion. It was a grand demonstration of the honest sentiment which stands aghast at the outrages of the Ring, demanding that it be hurled from power. In the character of the attendance, in the nature of the proceedings, in the vigor of the measures proposed, it was worthy of the cause and of the Metropolis.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The outraged citizens of the Metropolis have taken a bold and determined stand against the Tammany Ring. The meeting at Cooper Institute last evening revealed the excitement and indignation that have been aroused by the NEW-YORK TIMES' disclosures of the operations of the Democratic thieves and swindlers now at the head of the City Government. Without regard to party, the honest tax-payers have made a demand that Tammany must respect. Democrats and Republicans sat side by side on the stage, and leading men of both parties made strong speeches in denunciation of Tammany and in pleading for speedy justice.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Roman Catholic priests in Cincinnati on Sunday instructed their people not to send their children to the public schools.

The Boston *Traveller* says the cemeteries around Boston are now most attractive for temporary visitors. "Temporary" is good.

Mrs. MARY KINGMAN was recently stung on the head by a wasp in Oakland, Ind., and died in twenty minutes.

Sixty-three agricultural Fairs are to be held in Eastern New-England this Fall—nine in Maine, ten in New-Hampshire, eleven in Vermont, and thirty-three in Massachusetts.

The Toledo *Blade* says that never were quail more plentiful in Northern and Western Ohio than now, thanks to the rigid enforcement of the Game law.

Southern journals report that Gen. WADE HAMPTON and his wife are both seriously ill; he suffering from extreme nervous prostration, and she from an attack of paralysis.

Mr. JOHN MCGARIGLE, managing editor of the Baltimore *American*, has resigned his office to accept an appointment as Special Agent of the Post-office Department.

It is again reported that Col. MCCOOK is at once to withdraw as Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, on account of ill health, and that the name of THOMAS EWING, Jr., will be placed at the head of the ticket.

The City of Cumberland, Alleghany County, Md., has been inflicted with a gang of burglars for some time past, and a vigilance committee has been formed to bring further offenders promptly to punishment.

For the first time since the law licensing gambling-houses in New-Orleans was repealed, the Police made a descent on such a place on Friday night last and arrested its inmates. The proprietor proves to be a Police Captain.

Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, who for five years has been Attorney-General of Massachusetts, has decided to retire at the end of his present term, and has accordingly written a letter declining to be a candidate for renomination.

There is discord in the Democratic camp in Carbon County, Penn., heretofore one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State. Their Convention on Tuesday split upon the candidates for Associate Judges, and the miners withdrew and severely denounced the "Ring."

Gen. C. C. WASHBURN and Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, the opposing candidates for Governor of Wisconsin, will probably make their joint canvass of the State in October, holding one meeting in each of the six Congressional Districts.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells of a woman in that city who does washing for two cents a "piece," and derives an average income therefrom of $120 a month. Last month she washed 6,307 pieces, and received $139 14. Her husband meanwhile toils on for the miserable pittance of $13 per week, less than one-half what she earns.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, it is said, will be the Republican candidate for the State Senate in Dakota County, Minnesota. The St. Paul *Press* says that he has had enough of the husks of which the Democratic swine did eat, and is welcomed back by his Republican friends with the fatest veal-cutlets in their larder.

The other day one J. W. ASHBURN called at a telegraph office in Portland, Me., and sent an innocent dispatch of inquiry about his wife to Halifax. An hour later the worthy Collector of the Port was astounded at the receipt of a telegram from Halifax which read: "To I. WASHBURN, Portland: Your wife sailed for Liverpool yesterday with a young man!"

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* learns by telegraph that Capt. FREDERICK A. BARKER, and the first, second and fourth mates, five boatsteerers and fifteen sailors of the British whaling bark *Japan*, wrecked on East Cape in October last, were saved. The third mate and eight men were lost. Capt. BARKER has relatives and many warm friends in New-Bedford.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. DONELSON, widow of Maj. ANDREW J. DONELSON, died in Bolivar County, Tenn., on the 30th ult. Her first husband was LEWIS RANDOLPH, a grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON, whom she married in 1834. Two years later he died, and in 1840 she married Maj. DONELSON. She accompanied him in his travels, and was with him in Berlin when he was United States Minister there. He died a few weeks ago. Two of their sons perished in the war.

The funeral of a young lady in Hartford, Conn., on Monday, was attended by her young friends of the "Children of Mary" Society of St. Peter's Church, who wore white robes and blue circular capes, with long white veils fastened to their hair with flowers, each carrying flowers in her hand, which were scattered on the coffin at the grave. The young ladies walked in procession, leading the long line of carriages to the cemetery.

The people of Binghamton have been shocked by the announcement that a small boy, nine years old, an inmate of the Susquehanna Valley Home, had been found in the street with a block of wood, weighing sixteen pounds, chained and riveted to his neck. The boy said he had escaped from the so-called "Home," in company with another boy, who ran away similarly chained to a block of wood, and that he had worn the block and chain all Summer. The chain was filed off, and the matter is to be investigated.

The New-Orleans *Times* draws what it calls a repulsive but truthful picture of the political situation in Louisiana, and says: "Men of New-Orleans! we have been slumbering too long. These rulers, whom a breath has made, a breath can unmake, and nothing lies between us and redress but a noisome cloud of vapor, even now breaking with the weight of its own foulness. Let us do what we can to drive away the dim and dusty mist which hides the road of prosperity upon which we have been laboring so long to enter, and cheer on to iniquitous death and destruction the spoliation that has betrayed our trusts and covered our good name with obloquy. The game is up, thank God! and vengeance bounds upon their heels. Like Actæon, the hunters are being devoured by their own dogs. Tally ho! Away, there!"

Judge ABELL, of a New-Orleans District Court, apologized for his tardy appearance the other day by saying that he had been on the streets, trying to dispose of his salary warrants to the best advantage. He also said that he had not been paid a single cash dollar during the present administration; that by certain proceedings, a favored few could have the warrants cashed; that nearly all State warrants found their way into the hands of money brokers, and that by the advice of friends he would shortly reduce his complaints to writing, and lay them before the Grand Jury.

Among the victims of the Mobile steamboat disaster was little STEVE SNOW, of whom the Mobile *Register* thus speaks: "He was for a long time employed as the message carrier for the Associated Press dispatches, and, being comparatively destitute, his funeral expenses were defrayed by the Press and Telegraph office of this place and the New-York Associated Press. Mr. SIMONTON, the General Agent at New-York, having sent a dispatch instructing Mr. SANFORD to draw upon him for $20 for that purpose. Poor little STEVE was therefore decently interred. He was a bright, quick boy, and we miss his nightly familiar cries of 'More Yet' and 'Good Night.' We trust that his last 'good night' has merged in a bright, happy day."

A California editor has been startled by the sudden appearance of a monster; he is at a loss to know whether to call it fowl or beast, notwithstanding it had wings and could fly. At Winnemucca it burst upon his astonished vision, and thus he describes it: "It was certainly the biggest creature ever seen in this country with feathers. If a bird, it belongs to a giant species unknown to American ornithology. Our attention was first attracted by hearing some one sing out, 'holy mother, see that cow with wings.' We stepped to the door just in time to see the monster alight with something of a crash on the roof of Mrs. COLLIER'S dwelling-house, where it remained for several minutes taking a quiet survey of the land and the astonished multitude who stood gazing at their unexpected visitor. It could not have weighed less than 75 or 100 pounds, with a pair of ponderous wings, which, when stretched out to the breeze, must have been fully twelve feet from tip to tip. Its color was that of a raven, with the exception that the tips of its wings and tail were white. An 'old salt' who happened to get sight of the bird, thinks he must be a renegade member of the condor family."

A young German, recently arrived in this country, said to an acquaintance in Fulton, Ill., on Saturday, that America was too smart for him—he wanted to get out of it. Then he went out on a tow-boat on the Mississippi, lying at the levee, clasped his hands for a few minutes in prayer, and leaped into the river. The water was only two and a half feet deep, and he was obliged to crawl under the boat in order to drown himself.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	115⅛	400 Quicksilver Min..	16
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, c.'65,		300 Quicksilver Pref..	22¾
b30....	115	100 Fast. Mail S. Co.	54⅜
6,000 do....	115	600 do...bot. call.	54⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20s, r.'65,		1100 do....	54⅜
b3....	115	100 Adams Express...	67
170,000 U. S. 5-20s, c.'67.	114⅜	15 do....	67½
85,000 do....	83-114⅜	300 do...bot. call.	67½
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, c.'68.	114⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	53¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	118⅛	30 Am. M. Union Ex.	58⅛
20,000 Va. 6s, Consol....	65⅜	200 do....	59
2,000 Ga. 7s, gold bds.	96⅜	200 United States Ex.	88
19,000 S. C. 6s, new....	95⅜	405 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅜
Jan. & July.	88	1200 do...bot. call.	101⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s....	97⅛	400 do....	101⅜
5,000 do....	97⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	96⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, new....	25	2300 do....	96⅛
10,000 Ark. 7s, L. R. & P.		80000 do...bet. call.	96⅜
R. & N. O....	49	400 Reading Railroad.	116⅛
1,000 Brk'lyn 6s W. D.	97	30 do....	116⅛
11,000 Erie 2d M..'79...	95⅛	300 Erie Railway....	33⅛
1,000 do....	95⅛	100 do....	33⅜
18,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	103⅛	300 do...bot. call.	33⅛
41,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	91⅜	500 do....	33⅛
29,000 do....	91⅛	200 Harlem Railroad..	122
30,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	84⅛	100 Michigan Central.	120⅛
41,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	85	1800 L. S. & Mich. So.	113⅛
1,000 do....	84⅛	do....	113⅛
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st,		do....	113⅜
St. Lou. Div.	88	200 do....	113⅛
800 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	92	500 do...bot. call.	113⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 1st M.	88	200 Panama Railroad.	72
3,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st.	89	100 do....	72⅛
1,000 N. J. Cent. n. b.	103⅛	200 Union Pacific....	33⅛
1,000 do....	103⅛	100 do...bot. call.	33⅛
16,000 C. & P. C. S. P.	98	300 do....	33⅛
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st.	100⅛	600 do....	33⅜
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94	2100 do....	33⅜
7,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	90	200 Clev. & Pittsburg.	124⅛
10,000 Con. Coal of Md...	41	100 Chic. & N. West. b. c.	74⅛
200 do....	40⅜	200 do....	74⅜
2000 West. Union Tel.	88	200 C. & N. West. Pref.	94⅜
500 do...bet. call.	88⅜	200 Chic. & Rock Isl.	102
500 do....	87⅞	100 do....	102
200 do....	88⅛	100 Rensselaer & Sara.	101⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅛	100 Adams Express...	67
5,000 do....	119⅛	do...bet. call.	67
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H....	101⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜	400 do...bet. call.	101⅜
50,000 do....	114⅜	5000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	96⅜
10,000 do....	114⅜	20000 do...bet. call.	96⅜
10,000 Tenn. 5t. 6s, o.	74	300 Erie Railway....	34⅛
3,000 Va. 6s, old..	63⅛	200 do...bet. call.	34⅛
2,000 Ga. 6s, Cur....	91	200 do...b60.	34⅛
1,000 Bost'n 6s, W. L.	96⅛	800 do....	34⅜
10,000 U. Pacific 1st..	91⅜	700 do....	34⅛
4,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	84⅜	200 do....	34⅛
100 Cons. Coal of Md..	40⅛	200 do....	34⅜
300 do....	40⅜	do....	34⅛
400 do...bet. call.	40⅜	200 Harlem....	122⅜
200 Am. Coal, x div.	63	200 L. S. & M. S..	113⅜
100 Mariposa Pf....	6¾	do...bet. c.	113⅛
300 Quick. Min..bet.	18⅜	300 U. Pacific....	33⅜
200 do....	18⅜	50 Ill. Central....	128
200 Quicksilver Pf....	52⅜	100 Clev. & P....	124⅜
400 W. U. Tel....	68⅛	100 Clev. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
400 do...bet. call.	68⅛	100 C., C. & I.	92⅜
100 do....	68⅜	100 do....	93
200 Spring M. Coal....	17⅛	50 N. J. Cen....	110
100 Md. Coal. bet. call.	37⅛	100 Mil. & St. P....	63⅛
300 Pac. Mail....	55⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	83
do...bet. call.	55⅜	100 Tol., W. & W....	68⅛
400 do....	55⅜	100 Ohio & M....	47⅜
20 Am. M. U. Ex....	58⅛	200 Ohio & M. Pf....	79½
100 U. S. Express....	58⅛	200 St. L. & I. M....	59⅜
300 do....	58⅛	200 Col., C. & I. Cen....	21⅜

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

An error in the rule of reducing the Currency values of the leading Domestic Exports from the United States for the late Fiscal Year as compared with the Fiscal Year 1869-70, renders a complete revision in our table of day before yesterday necessary. The following figures are correctly worked out on the principle of applying 123 ₱ cent. Currency to each 100 ₱ cent. in Gold to the columns of 1869-70, and 112 ₱ cent. Currency to each 100 ₱ cent. in Gold to the columns of 1870-71, except in the articles of American Gold and Silver Coin and American Gold and Silver Bullion, which, of course, represent their true value, and also of the articles under the head of Breadstuffs, which are of mixed values—the clearances from the Pacific States being in Gold, and from the Atlantic States in Currency. There is a large variety of Miscellaneous Domestic Exports not included in the table, but which will be embraced in the general summing up of the Bureau of Statistics for the Fiscal Year.

LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Currency values.	Gold values.	Currency values.	Gold values.
Am. coin.	$16,322,830	$16,322,830	$58,027,484	$58,027,484
Bullion.	27,560,972	27,560,972	28,875,575	28,875,575
Cotton....	220,777,624	154,576,304	218,327,109	194,934,918
Fr'sts'm.	21,294,862	29,964,764	35,956,539	32,106,722
Cheese....	8,881,934	7,721,064	8,752,990	7,815,170
Beef....	5,322,297	4,823,960	10,563,080	9,431,277
Bacon.....	5,122,113	4,978,140	8,126,083	7,255,431
Pork.....	4,583,187	3,644,928	4,902,220	3,241,388
Beef.....	1,939,776	1,777,058	3,825,666	3,415,774
Fire a'ms.	5,015,732	4,077,831	13,462,918	12,021,854
Tobacco..	21,100,429	17,154,813	19,006,797	17,775,712
Oil-cakes.	3,419,263	2,779,909	4,160,021	3,714,305
Wood.....	12,784,388	11,166,535	12,918,542	12,916,542
Total..	$372,237,411	$310,537,956	$424,709,972	$389,622,479
Breadstuffs*		72,250,932		79,979,187

*Mixed values, $310,537,956.

Since the foregoing table was prepared we have received from Washington, by telegraph, a general synopsis of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the late Fiscal Year, of which we make the following comparative abstract:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR 1871.

Imported in Foreign Goods in gross	$519,593,750
Re-exported out of Bond, &c	14,421,370
Total as per United States markets	$505,172,480
In Bond, June 30, 1870	$16,999,941
In Bond, June 30, 1871	28,324,855— 11,324,914
Foreign Goods taken for consumption	$493,778,466
Exported American Produce, Gold value	428,539,017
Balance of Year	$65,239,449
Exported in Domestic Specie	$51,505,226
Exported in Foreign Specie	14,098,629
Together	$65,543,855
Less Foreign Imported	21,900,024
Net outgo of Specie	76,643,861
Apparent balance favor United States	$11,404,412

COMPARISON WITH FISCAL YEAR 1870.

	Fiscal Year June 30, '71.	Fiscal Year June 30, '70.
Goods for consumption	$493,778,466	$423,416,766
Produce exported	428,539,017	376,638,890
Balance exclusive of specie	$65,239,449	$48,779,876
Net specie outgo	76,643,861	31,504,939
Apparent balance	$11,404,412*	$16,974,937

* Favor of United States.

The sales of Gold today were at the same rates as yesterday—113⅞@113⅞@113⅞ ₱ cent. A bonus of a thirty-second of one ₱ cent. was paid for the use of the Cash Gold until tomorrow. The Treasury will sell $2,000,000 Gold at noon to-morrow, and bought today $1,000,000 United States 5-20s out of an offering of $4,020,000 at rates ½@¾ ₱ cent. below the price of Gold. This would seem inconsistent with the recent notice to redeem 5-20s at par in Gold, but the immediate position of the Gold market is exceptional, growing out of the very heavy current absorption of the Cash Gold at Bank and on the open market into the Treasury for Customs, while the Secretary confines his sales out of the Treasury to less than half the weekly sums thus received. He is now absent from Washington; but the hope is indulged that he will soon be able to appreciate and to correct this singular state of things. As the supply and demand now stand wholly within the control of the Treasury, the speculators in the Gold Room are enabled to profit, with impunity, upon the small amount of Gold or Gold Notes outside the Treasury, not only by putting up the price, but by exacting bonuses for the use of Gold from day to day. There is now only $16,000,000 Gold Notes outstanding against the $92,000,000 Gold Coin held in the Treasury for the use of the Importers at the New-York and neighboring Custom-houses, and the absorption is going on at the rate of about $3,000,000 per week, the Treasury in the meantime losing Interest on rising $76,000,000 unemployed surplus, without any other apparent effect upon the Public Credit than to advance the market value of Gold, to the profit of the speculators.

The foreign Exchanges are irregular at rates 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. below the Gold shipping standard. There is some demand for 60 days London at 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent., and drawers are buying United States 5-20s to some extent, and for European account at an advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales.

Money continues cheap and easy, and some of the Banks are lending to the Gold speculators at 3 ₱ cent. on the Gold Notes which they thus withdraw from the use of the market; the Banks in turn being left free to count these Gold Notes as part of their lawful money reserve. On Stock collateral the rates are 3 to 5 ₱ cent., and on short business paper, of prime names, 5 to 6 ₱ cent. per annum. Discounts at Bank for mercantile and County Bank dealers are 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Customs paid into the New-York Treasury office today amount to $798,000, making $2,015,000 for the first half of the week.

The following are the purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, today:

G. R. Howell.		Baker & Kitchen.	
$750 '67, c.	112.69	30,000 '65, c.	112.88
1,300 '65, c. n	112.69	31,500 '65, c.	112.89
1,500 '62, c.	112.69	32,000 '65, c.	112.90
2,000 '65, r. o.	112.69	15,000 '65, c.	112.91
2,000 '65, r. n.	112.69	34,000 '65, c.	112.92
Bates & Brown.		25,000 '66, c.	112.93
2,500 '65, o.	112.92	36,000 '65, c.	112.94
1,250 '62, r.	112.94	14,500 '65, c.	112.95
Frederick Brown.		E. Sweet & Co.	
38,000 '62, r.	112.85	10,000 '64, c.	112.65
5,000 '62, r. o.	112.85	2,000 '65, c. o.	112.85
5,000 '65, r. n.	112.85	12,000 '62, c.	112.66
1,000 '65, c. o.	112.85	20,000 '65 c. n.	112.72
500 '64, c.	112.85	10,000 '65, c.	112.85
500 '65, c. n.	112.85	15,000 '65 c. n.	112.79
50,000 '62, r.	112.85	500 '62, c.	112.80
40,000 '62, r.	112.90	1,000 '65, c.	112.80
A. Friedman.		3,000 '65, n. r.	112.80
16,500 '65, n.	112.90	1,500 '67, c.	112.80
500 '62,	112.90	8,400 '67, c.	112.80
1,000 '65, c. n.	112.70	1,000 '65, c.	112.80
J. A. Zerega & Co.		10,000 '65, c. n.	112.90
50,000 '65, c. n.	112.70	10,000 '65, c. n.	112.85
H. A. Meeker's Sons.		10,000 '65, c. n.	112.90
100,000 '65, r. o.	112.90	4,000 '65, c. n.	112.75
Martin & Runyon.		7,500 '65, c.	112.71
400 '62.	112.85	18000 '64, c.	112.71
500 '65.	112.85	8,500 '65, c. n.	112.71
1,500 '65, c.	112.85	1,000 '65, n. r.	112.71
3,800 '65, n.	112.85	4,000 '67, c.	112.71
1,100 '67.	112.85	Jay Cooke & Co.	
4,850 '65, n.	112.95	297,800 '67.	112.95
Total	$1,000,000		

The Stock Exchange continues animated in nearly all departments. There was more done than yesterday in the Public Funds, and at higher figures for the 5-20s. The 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s are not quite so strong. Tennessee Bonds are also an exception to the prevailing firmness. The Central and Union Pacific First Mortgages continue to advance. Sales of Centrals at 103⅜ ₱ cent. and of Unions at 91¼ ₱ cent. The Express Shares are all on the advance, Adams 87½, Wells-Fargo 53¾, American 59, and United States 58½ ₱ cent. The Western Telegraph advanced to 69½ ₱ cent.; Delaware and Hudson Canal to 124 ₱ cent.; Consolidated Coal of Maryland to 41 ₱ cent.; Pacific Mail to 55¾ ₱ cent. The New-York and Western Railways, including Erie Stock, which has a sudden revival here as well as in London, were nearly all active, New-York Central advancing to 101¼ and the Scrip to 96½ ₱ cent; Lake Shore, 114; Reading, 116¼ ₱ cent. In Wabash the fluctuations were between 67¼@68¼@67½ ₱ cent. No guess is yet ventured as to the result of the election of Directors for the Wabash in October. The transfer books are now closed for the election, and the canvass is for proxies. It is doubted whether the Lake Shore people, who own one-sixth the Wabash capital, are in favor of superseding the BOODY Administration, but some of them are believed to be in movement against Mr. BOODY. Who the other parties to the intrigue are is not generally known. The affair was evidently managed with profound secrecy until the transfers closed last week. The Stock which can be voted upon is 150,000 Shares Common and 10,000 Shares Preferred.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways left off active:

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114⅛
American Gold	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100⅛	101⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	96⅛	96⅛
Reading	116	116⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅜	112⅜
North-west Common	74⅛	74
North-west Preferred	94	94⅛
Pacific Mail	54⅜	56⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	88
St. Paul Common	63⅛	63⅜
Lake Shore	113⅜	113⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	67½
Western Telegraph	68⅛	69
Erie	33⅛	34⅛
Union Pacific	33⅛	34⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

Gold receipts	$1,178,484 01
Gold payments	168,526 64
Gold balance	66,409,522 24
Currency receipts	219,673 13
Currency payments	319,917 61
Currency balance	7,901,861 52
Customs	798,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	119	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	6s, currency	111⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛		
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	74	Ala. 8s	100⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71	Ala. 8s, Mont. & Eut. R.	100
Va. 6s, old	63⅜	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 7ss	50
Va. 6s, new bonds	63⅜	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O	48⅜
Va. 6s, Cons. bonds	65⅛	Ark. 7s, Mis. O. & R. Riv.	47
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	29⅛	Ohio 6s, '31	104⅛
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	Ohio 6s, '70	106
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	96⅜	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, old	44⅛	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. Fund. act, '66,	35	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. new bonds	25	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Special tax	19⅛	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	58	Mich. 6s, '75	101
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	60⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
Mo. 6s	97⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	108⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	102⅞
La. 8s, Levee bds., '75	82	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	103⅛
La. 8s, 1910	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	104⅛
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	105⅞
Cal. 7s, Large bonds	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	107⅛
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	108⅛
Ala. 5s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74.102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90	Han. & Naples 1st	87⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛	Gt. Western 1st, '88	92⅛
Erie 1st, ext	101⅜	Gt. Western 2d, '93	88
Erie 1st, ind	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	89
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	95⅜	Ind. & Cin. 1st	85
Erie 7s, 3d, '82	92	Galena & Chic. Ext	103⅛
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	90⅜	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	103
Long Dock Bds	98	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. P.	105	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '76	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101
Harlem 1st, ext	95	N. J. Central, new bds.	103⅛
Harlem & Sus. 2d Bs.	93	Penna., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	120⅛	Penna., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	101
Chic. & Q. 8 per Ct. 1st.	112	Penna., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	98⅛
Mich. So. 7s, 1st, 2d	94⅛	F., F. W. & C. & Pc. E. bs.	104
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 Pct.	103	Cle. & Pitts. Cons. S. F.	96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100⅛	Cen. R. & Bkg. Co.	97
Union Pacific Bds	103⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	107
Union Pac. 1st Bds	91⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	93⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	84⅝	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	104	Peninsula R. Bds	93⅛
Bellé. & Sc. Ill. 1st, 8s	97	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	91⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	107⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	107⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	78	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Chic. & N. W. F.	101	M. & St. P. L. & M. Div.	88
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chic. & N. W. Cons. Bds	92⅜	Joliet & Chic. 1st	107
Chic. & N. W. Extn Bds	90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	90⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	69
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	100⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	89
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	102⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	89
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	98	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	80⅛
Del. & Wat. 1st, ext	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	86	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d	75		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Chatham	166
Manhattan	147	Bank of the Republic	114⅜
Merchants'	120	Bank of N. America	167
Mechanics'	135	Hanover	114⅜
Union	125	Irving	126
America	143	Metropolitan	142
City	220	Market	128
Phœnix	106	Nassau	126
Tradesmen's	153	Shoe and Leather	132
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	126
Gallatin National	125	Importers' & Traders'	192
Leather Manf'rs'	185	Manf'rs & Merch'ts'	102
Seventh Ward	107	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Commerce	118	Central National	106
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass'n	117	First National	200
Ocean	95	Gold Exchange	80
American Exchange	119	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	90

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

CONVERSION OF 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF

FOURTEEN PER CENT.,

AND AN ANNUAL INCREASE OF INCOME OF

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT.,

WILL BE SECURED TO HOLDERS OF 5-20S BY CONVERTING THEM AT ONCE INTO

7-30 Land-Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1871.

We are strongly recommending in exchange for FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, soon to be called in, the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
JASPER. The leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Messrs. Mark Smith, W. H. Pope, Miss Edith Challis and Miss Henrietta Osborne.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Herbins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Seckot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Harlen and Kirally troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Anna Butler, and Messrs. Eugene Clark, Harry Sanderson, A. L. Mora, W. H. Davis.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

JONES' WOOD.
Foot of 65th-st., East River.
ANNUAL GAMES OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,541 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We beg to state that we shall shortly publish, in a cheap pamphlet form, in English and German, the proofs we have submitted during the last few weeks of the City frauds. The warrants copied from the Controller's books, checked and revised by the official accounts sent in to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor Hall, together with the particulars of the "armories swindle," and the numerous other frauds committed under the "Rule of Four," will be arranged in a perspicuous and handy form. A totally new introduction to these reports will be written, and explanations given which will bring the history down to the present time. This pamphlet will have a very large circulation all over the Union—over 150,000 copies are already ordered. We can print only two pages of short advertisements in this pamphlet, and it will be necessary to send in notice early of any applications for this space. We are also ready to receive orders for the pamphlet.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning in a coal mine near Wigan, in Lancashire, by which sixty-nine miners perished. The English Republican Committee has issued a "programme" setting forth its principles. The proprietors in Newcastle are scouring the county for substitutes for the striking workmen. Four thousand of them have left the city. Fifty Germans, brought to fill the places of miners at Newcastle-on-Tyne, have also struck, alleging that they were brought there under misrepresentations. The body of RENFORTH has reached England. Four plate-layers were instantly killed, yesterday, by a railroad accident near Scorton. Eighteen thousand emigrants left the Mersey for the United States in August.

The Austrian and German Emperors met yesterday at Salzburg. FRANCIS JOSEPH extending hospitalities to WILLIAM. A banquet was given in the evening, at which the sovereigns and the attending statesmen were present. Strengthened friendship is predicted by the Berlin official paper as the result of this meeting. The Roumanian Government was recently reminded of its tributary condition by the German Foreign Minister, who referred a note from it to the Sublime Porte.

The King of Spain during his tour in the provinces, pardoned many persons and witnessed many bull-fights. A number of changes in the Italian Cabinet are officially announced. The Turkish Grand Vizier, ALI KEBRASLI PASHA, is dead.

GENERAL.

The Anti-Dram-Shop Convention met, yesterday, in Syracuse, N. Y., passed resolutions denouncing all parties, and nominated a State ticket.

Five deaths from yellow fever occurred in Charleston, S. C., in the twenty-four hours ending yesterday afternoon, but it is said "hardly any" new cases have appeared.

The bark *Courier* was lost in a typhoon in the China Sea, recently, with her crew of Chinamen.

We are indebted to Purser SCHWENSEN, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Westphalia*, for valued additions to our European files.

Several shop-keepers in Poughkeepsie were yesterday victimized by receiving counterfeit $20 notes on the Merchants' National Bank of this City.

The Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Rochester on the 4th of October.

The Work of Reform.

Men who are incurably corrupt are very apt to believe that dishonesty is invincible, and we need not, therefore, be surprised to find all the political knaves of both parties very sanguine at this moment that the present demand for political reform will be barren of results. But the best minds of the community are at present engaged in studying the means by which an honest and efficient government may once more be secured, and although it may take time to develop a perfect plan, it need not take long to make good the first step—that is, to get rid of the men who are now in power. We ought to be able to elect a Legislature this Fall, on which we can trust, and then one of the first things to be done is to secure the repeal of the New Charter. Many were deceived by that measure upon its first introduction, and by the solemn pledges which accompanied it—pledges which have all been violated—but no one can be in any doubt as to its real effect now. It simply deprives the people of all power, and places the City and its revenues and its credit absolutely at the mercy of four men. Such power has never before been deliberately consigned to a little knot of men, who have neither character, abilities, nor principle to recommend them. Had they shown a reasonable degree of moderation in the use of their immense privileges, they might, perhaps, have succeeded in duping the public a little longer. But their covetousness has known no bounds, and after more than doubling the City debt in a few months, and making away with sums of money as yet unknown, they stand convicted before the world of offenses which ought to secure them the benefits of a long season of retirement in jail. Many a clerk, for a breach of faith infinitely less grave, has been sentenced to years of imprisonment.

Our citizens have been so little accustomed to act unitedly during the last few years, that it is not surprising to find many of them "shy" of entering into the present undertaking. One party is afraid that the other party is going to make some advantage out of the emergency. All such considerations are unworthy of sensible men who find a great scandal cast upon Republican institutions, and who see their very property melting away under their eyes. This is no time for partisan fears, schemes, or jealousies. There will inevitably be some suspicion and distrust on one side or the other, but there ought to be as little of these disturbing elements as possible. We ought, for the credit of our country, and for our own protection, to re-establish our local government on a sound basis. Almost everybody, not actually in the pay of the FOUR, acknowledges the urgency of this duty. To contend that the duty ought not to be attempted, lest one party or the other should gain a momentary advantage, is to carry party zeal to the verge of madness. The gentlemen who have undertaken to act as a Committee on behalf of the citizens at large, fairly represent the great parties of the day, and will have something better to engage their attention than pitiful designs to overreach each other. They must expect to have cold water plentifully thrown upon them by the advocates of the Ring, and by the do-nothing class of lookers-on. We have gone through that experience during the last twelve months, and we have found that cold water does no great harm, if only you resolve to take no heed of it. The Committee will succeed in accomplishing great good if it sticks to its business, regardless of the hostile criticisms of enemies or the lukewarm "support" of friends.

The application to be made before Judge BARNARD this morning will certainly test some important questions. The case was not brought forward yesterday, on account of Judge BARNARD'S illness; but we may hope that there will be no further postponement. Now is the time for men to make reputations. All who assist in effacing the terrible disgrace which HALL and his colleagues have brought upon the community will be gratefully remembered. If one man will not assist, another will. No friendly arm can save the Tweed faction now. They will try to survive a little longer, as drowning men catch at straws; but their hours are numbered. It will not be difficult to find honest and capable men ready to succeed them, and to give us once more a properly ordered City, an upright rule, straightforward accounts, and taxation based upon fair expenditure, not upon a gigantic system of plunder.

A Momentous Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision that will very materially affect certain office-holders in this City. It has decided that the Legislature has no power to extend the term of office of any official elected by the people beyond the time for which he was elected. The question came before the Court on the relation of N. HILL FOWLER, who, in 1866, was elected Justice of the Eighth Judicial District of this City, and who was refused possession of the office by the then incumbent, W. H. BALL, who was elected in 1860 for six years, but whose term of office had been extended three years longer by act of the Legislature. The Court of Appeals now decides that the Legislature has no power to extend the term of an elective officer; that if it could extend the term three years, it could extend it ten years, or for life, and thus defeat the provision of the Constitution which guarantees to the people the right of electing their Judges and other officials.

This trick of extending the terms of office-holders, by act of the Legislature, has been resorted to quite frequently of late years, and if it is unconstitutional, as is now declared, the corrective influence of the law cannot be too quickly applied. The effect of the decision in this City is highly important. It will be recollected that the last Legislature extended the term of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, which would have expired in May of next year, to the 1st of January, 1873. It also extended the term of the Corporation Counsel till January, 1873, after which it authorized the Mayor to appoint that official. The term of the Surrogate was also extended, by the Legislature of 1870, from three to six years. All these officials would now appear to be holding their positions on an illegal tenure, and will be obliged to vacate their offices or to submit their claims to re-election to the people. With the exception of Judge HUTCHINGS, the Surrogate, who has administered his office to the general satisfaction of the public, their chances of re-election will be very slim.

How Hilton Ceased to be a Judge.

It must not be supposed that the discourtesies visited by Mr. HENRY HILTON, upon gentlemen sent to him on business matters by the TIMES, are altogether the outgrowth of his recent absorption by the Tammany Ring. A somewhat excessive appreciation of his personal importance has been so sedulously nursed by him for many years, that his awful superiority has naturally lost him a good many friends, not to speak of political supporters. Even so long ago as 1863, Mr. HILTON had a lesson taught him, on this head, which he should never have forgotten; for his pretensions at that time were directly instrumental in leaving him plain Mr. HILTON, high and dry upon the political beach. The circumstances were of a sort likely to be recalled, with a certain degree of interest, by our German friends just now.

In the November election of 1863, the two rival candidates for the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, were ALBERT CARDOZO and HENRY HILTON, the latter of whom sought re-election. At that period neither of these candidates had developed the proclivities which have since led both of them into the service of the Ring. So that there could be no suspicion of any such element in the opposition which signally defeated Mr. HILTON. And it is quite clear that we owe to our German friends the quietus which was administered to that gentleman, the last time he ran for an office. The secret of this German opposition is plainly revealed in the following campaign circular, which was served upon a large proportion of our German population, and which we translate, for the first time, for public use. The circular reads thus:

THE GERMAN LAWYERS OF NEW-YORK TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

The frequent relation in which Judge and advocate stand one to the other gives to the latter the best opportunity to judge the official fitness of our Justices.

Resting on this, and not looking upon political party position, the undersigned, German attorneys, practicing at the civil Courts of New-York, take the liberty to speak *against* the re-election of Mr. HENRY HILTON, the present Judge of the Common Pleas.

Though recommended by regular party organizations for re-election, in the interest of our fellow-citizens his success could only be regretted.

The *highly pretentious and aristocratic bearing* of this Judge toward the Germans exposes them to a *contemptuous and intolerable treatment.*

Be it with or without intention, Mr. HILTON destroys by a prejudice of nativism, of which he makes show, the equality before the law, guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens. *Every German will confirm this who, either as a party or as a witness, has come into contact with Judge Hilton.*

We ask, therefore, our German fellow-citizens, respectfully, to vote with us *against the re-election of Judge Hilton.*

Sigismund Kaufmann,	Levy Cohen,
Friedrich Kapp,	Peter Cook,
Chas. W. Kline,	F. Gustav Fincke,
Adolph Levinger,	John J. Friedmann,
F. S. Stallknecht,	C. Goepp,
	Samuel Hirsch.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

This circular, and a supply of ballots, on which Mr. HILTON'S name did not appear, were inclosed in an envelope bearing this indorsement: "*German Electors:* We hereby beg you to vote against Mr. HENRY HILTON, the Know-nothing candidate for Judge of Common Pleas. Inclosed you will find Democratic and Republican tickets on which Mr. ALBERT CARDOZO is put in place of Mr. HILTON. You will, therefore, according to your political inclinations, put one of these tickets into the ballot-box, and thereby secure, *in your own interest*, the election of Mr. CARDOZO, More tickets may be had at Atlantic Garden; LINDENMULLER'S, Odeon; Harmony Garden; Columbia Garden; MAX LEVINGER, Third-avenue; Stadt Theatre; KARL, Avenue A." This was signed by the following very respectable Committee of German lawyers: F. S. STALLKNECHT, President; FRIEDRICH KAPP, JOHN J. FRIEDMANN, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.

This circular defeated Mr. HILTON very effectually eight years ago. Since that time his temper does not appear to have improved. By the time he graduates from the service of the Ring, what a sweet nature he will possess, judging from his present progress!

An Important Cargo.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *Alaska* arrived safely at San Francisco on Monday with a remarkable cargo. It was reported by the steamer which preceded her that the *Alaska's* whole space, not of her hold, but her cabins and upper deck-room, was chartered for a cargo of tea. She brought, or was expected to bring, in fact, not less than thirty-five hundred tons of tea from China and Japan. Now, thirty-five hundred tons make a net weight of about two millions of pounds of tea. It is not possible to tell the precise weight, because we do not yet know how much of this enormous cargo was green and how much black and Japan tea; and green tea is from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. heavier than the other qualities. But we may pretty safely reckon that the *Alaska* brought over nearly if not quite two millions of pounds of tea, and as the consumption of tea in the United States amounts to about forty-two millions of pounds per annum, it appears that this one steamer has brought into the port of San Francisco one-twentieth, nearly, of our whole annual consumption of this Chinese leaf.

This great and valuable cargo, which a few years ago would have come to us by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and reached us only after a tedious and dangerous sea-voyage, comes now in a few weeks from Hong Kong to San Francisco, and in a few days from that port to New-York. At least a considerable part of it is to be sent to this port. Forty-five thousand two hundred and eight packages of tea and 260 packages of silk are to come over the Pacific Railroads from San Francisco. The cost in China and Japan of such a cargo as the *Alaska* has brought in, was probably not less than eight hundred thousand dollars; it may have reached a million, in gold. Its value in this country, including freight, insurance, duties, and exchange, is probably a million and a half, in currency. But the *Alaska* has also brought raw silk; and if she carried as much of this as her predecessor in the same line, this would add another half million to the value of her cargo. It is probable that her cargo is the most valuable that has ever been brought by a Pacific mail steamer; and it is a curious evidence of the change which the completion of the trans-continental railroad line has wrought in the commerce of the world, that we should thus receive, in a single vessel, one-twentieth of our whole annual consumption of tea. How long will it be before Western Europe will find it more profitable to buy tea and silk from China and Japan by way of San Francisco and New-York, than by way of either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope?

Pity the Poor Foot-Passenger.

A lady correspondent writes to us to say that she was crossing one of the less frequented thoroughfares of the City, yesterday, she was suddenly startled by the clatter of a horse and a cart, out of which went up a shout, or rather a "barbaric yawp." Turning her head, she saw a butcher's cart swooping round the corner at full speed, and almost upon her. Being young and nimble, she sprang forward, and in a moment was safe upon the sidewalk; but if she had been old, or lame, or had missed her footing, the yawper and his chariot would have gone right over her. As it was, the wheels brushed her fluttering dress. Being self-possessed as well as quick upon her feet, the moment she touched the curb-stone she wheeled directly round and launched an indignant look at Jehu. She might as well have peppered an iron-clad with peas. The man who had come so near killing her replied to her look with a coarse laugh, and crying, "Well, I hollered, didn't I?" dashed on in his career.

Few of our readers can fail to recall some such experience as this, and some of them must remember many. In the great thoroughfares, and at the principal crossings, with some exceptions, the comfort and safety of pedestrians receive compulsory attention from the tyrants of the street. As a general rule, these are not the omnibus-drivers, the much-abused hackmen, or private coachmen. These men are mostly careful, at least to a certain point, in this respect, and sometimes are really attentive and considerate. But the drivers of express-wagons, of butcher-carts, of the great two-horse vans that fill the street, and generally of the vehicles of traffic, rarely seem to think or care into what peril of life and limb they put foot-passengers. Safe in their seats, and confident in the strength of their vehicles and their horses, they push straight on, undisturbed by any apprehension, except that of a smash with a rival stronger than themselves. A yell, as they wheel around a corner, or as they rush swiftly down an incline, perhaps paved with wood to facilitate their progress and deaden its warning sound, is all the intimation they think it necessary to give that those who wish unbroken bones should take themselves quickly out of the way. Again and again have we all of us heard that outcry, and found it for ourselves, or some other person, the only protection against bruises or fractures. And even when the drivers of our western Juggernauts, before whom, with almost Indian resignation, we prostrate ourselves, do not do their best to drive over us, they regard our comfort and convenience as nothing worth. Each one of them seems to think it incumbent upon him to keep his horse's head close upon the tail piece of the vehicle next before him, regardless of the crowds that may be waiting to cross the street. And with this there is no interference. It seems to be forgotten that the first use of a street or road is for the convenience of foot-passengers. This is the fact in the order of time, and it is the right in the order of reason. The foot-passengers are the multitude, that "greatest number," the greatest happiness of which is the avowed end and aim of all rational governments.

Now, how long is this condition of things to last? Just so long as men allow their absorption in business, or their fussy sensitiveness, or their easy-going good nature, to deter them from following up one of these street tyrants when he showes his brutality, and subjecting him to Police discipline. Without a complaint, the Police cannot act upon cases that they do not themselves witness. Complain, then, and have the next man you see guilty of this outrage arrested. "Oh, but that will be very unpleasant. It's very disagreeable to have a crowd gather round you in the street, and to walk off to a Police station with a rabble of street boys at your heels. Takes time, too." Very well; if this is your answer, you must submit until some day one of these fellows dashes out what brains you have upon the pavement. For that unwillingness of yours to submit to a little unpleasantness and loss of time is just what emboldens him. You care about that; well, he don't care a button. He would just as soon go to a Police Station as not; all he would care about would be the punishment, and perhaps the loss of employment to which you might subject him. This grievance is one that at least has not diminished of late years, and it is one that every man owes it to his family and the community to assist in abating. It is not necessary that the legitimate course of traffic should be at all impeded in order that headstrong men should not drive headstrong horses and heavy vehicles over ordinarily careful foot-passengers.

The Bed of the Tiber.

The proposed researches in the bed of the Tiber suggest some interesting comment and reminiscence. We are reminded among other things that ADDISON wrote on the subject more than a century and a half ago. His *Remarks on Several Parts of Italy in* 1701, &c., refer to the circumstance that the Jews had formerly proposed to the Holy See to cleanse the bed of the stream, taking for their pains whatever they might find. The Pope refused the offer on the ground that the heats would probably advance too far before the work was finished, and that thus a pestilence might be engendered. ADDISON observes that he had inspected the Valley, near Ponte Molle, into which the Jews proposed to divert the Tiber until the old channel was ready again for its reception. Another plan was submitted to the Roman authorities in 1852, by a gentleman who has just made public the fact. He proposed to bring two English divers to Rome, and with their aid to strive to bring up valuable relics. This is the plan depended on to recover the lost treasure of the *San Juan de Alcantara*, an account of the expedition to which long-sunk galleon we published some time ago The Minister of the Board of Works at Rome listened to the scheme and gave audience three times to the projector; but, although the latter offered to give up one-half of what he secured, on condition that he was allowed to keep and export the other half, his offer was declined.

This gentleman now says, that several distinguished Romans, including the Marquis of CAMPANA, advocated his scheme, as did also the late eminent sculptor, Mr. GIBSON; and that Lord OVERSTONE, who was then at Rome, sent a friend to offer a large sum of money toward the undertaking; all, however, was in vain as against the opposition of the authorities, and the matter was abandoned. The gentleman now announces, while disclaiming any wish to participate in or interfere with the project on foot under the auspices of the Italian Government, that he has given years of deep study to everything connected with the Tiber; and that, after comparing fragments of statues which have been fished up in various parts of the river, and "after lamenting over the various works of art which have been thrown into it from the Castle of St. Angelo," history has led him to infer that, "not only statues, but gold and silver such as was cast out of the window of the Chigi Palace into the Tiber, and likewise the famous Jewish seven golden-branched candlestick which TITUS took at the siege of Jerusalem and deposited in the Temple of Peace, may be still embedded in the sand near the Temple of Vesta." The same authority is of opinion that while the discoveries can be far more effectually prosecuted by turning the course of the river, than by his own original and more economical mode by divers, that the latter will still be necessary to bring out from the port of Civita Vecchia the magnificent bronze statue of which the arm alone is deposited in the Vatican.

Whether all of the rosy anticipations expressed by this and other projectors, are destined to be realized is doubtful. Gold is a perilously tempting commodity, and we may well suspect that ornaments and sacred vessels of this metal, when said to be thrown into river or sea out of deference to national or religious prejudice, often found their way to the melting-pot. Statues and bronzes, however, would not thus be disposed of, and it is in these that we may reasonably hope the exhumations from the bed of the Tiber will be most rich and satisfactory. The search is certainly a highly interesting one, and its products will be looked for with eager curiosity by the whole civilized world.

National Guard Rifle Practice.

Before the war it was the practice in most of the States of the Union to require the uniformed militia to parade at least once a year, "armed and equipped as the law directs." As very few of the persons thus summoned had ever seen the law alluded to, and were moreover innocent of anything which could properly be styled arms, equipment, or uniform, their ranks made a most grotesque appearance.

The armament of these squads was anything, from a lath sword or a bannister rail to a fowling piece, or a "Queen's arm," and their uniform was as piebald as that of one of those companies of Fantastics often seen parading our streets on Thanksgiving or some other of the cool weather holidays. The events of the war, however, showed that the militia had an important and, at times, perilous service to perform, however useless they may have been previously considered. Less attention, therefore, was given to the ununiformed militia, and no pains spared to make the uniformed or National Guard as efficient as possible. Serviceable uniforms took the place of the gaudy full dress previously worn, and Springfield rifled muskets were substituted for the altered flint-locks. The drill and discipline of the troops advanced as their dress and armament assimilated to those of the regular army, until many of our crack regiments, in their soldier-like appearance and military proficiency, left little to be desired. While all these improvements were being made, the manual of arms seldom included any more practical shooting than the snapping of caps, or at best the firing of blank cartridges. The use of the sights on his piece, and the amount and effect of its recoil when fired with a ball cartridge, were things unknown to many a man who had drilled faithfully in the ranks for over seven years. The rank and file were capital soldiers in every respect save the one vital one—ability to shoot well. From time to time attention has been directed, through these columns, to the importance of a well-ordered and compulsory system of target practice for the National Guard. Not mere target excursions, where shooting for prizes is only an incident in the day, and the dinner, music, and dancing the real events, but an engraftment of target practice upon the regular course of company instruction.

The recent meeting of National Guard officers, with a view to the formation of a permanent rifle practice association, is a step in the right direction, and the presence on that occasion of Major G. M. SMITH, of the Seventh Regiment, a well-known advocate of increased attention to marksmanship, Capt. WINGATE, and others, is a proof that the persons having the matter in hand know what is needed, and how to treat the case. The defeated contestants in competitive contests are more apt to believe that the judge who decided against them was prejudiced than that they were deficient in acquirements, but no such unpleasant disputes are likely to arise about rifle matches. Each bullet tells for itself if it hits the target, so that a brief record of shots readily decides which man or company has made the best shooting. The fact that National Guardsmen are proficient with the rifle will make them more efficient for every service, and will therefore greatly enhance their value as defenders and protectors of lives and property. We wish well to the project of forming a rifle practice association for members of the National Guard, and shall hope ere long to be able to announce its successful accomplishment.

MINOR TOPICS.

On Sept. 2, we brought the history of the great armories swindle down to the end of April, the date on which warrants for a quarter's rent of the occupied and unoccupied rooms paid for on account of our National Guard, were issued. We then stated, that we had been informed, on good authority, and that we believed it to be the fact, that in two separate instances *leases had been antedated* with the knowledge and consent of the Mayor and Controller, and a year's rent paid for the premises before they were actually occupied. The rents in question amounted to $66,000. We offered the Mayor and Controller the use of our columns to contradict these charges if they were erroneous. They have, as yet, failed to do so, and the correctness of our allegations may therefore be safely taken for granted. We are now informed that the upper part of certain buildings in course of erection in West Twenty-third-street, have already been leased as an armory, and that the rent has been running since May 1. Are the Mayor and Controller prepared to allow this statement to go uncontradicted in face of the fact that $85,500 a year is already being paid for empty rooms entered on the county records as armories and drill-rooms? It is to be hoped that officers of such unquestioned integrity as Gens. SANFORD and ASPINWALL will be found ready to assist the people in putting an end to the enormous frauds of which the accommodation of the National Guard has been made the occasion.

The public will recollect that when PETER B. SWEENY succeeded Mr. DEVLIN as Chamberlain of the City, four or five years ago, he inaugurated the practice of paying over to the City Treasury the interest accruing quarterly on the money of the City deposited in bank, which interest prior to SWEENY'S accession to office had gone to replenish the private purse of the Chamberlain. This interest amounted to between fifty and a hundred thousand dollars annually, and great credit was claimed and awarded to SWEENY for his generosity in giving to the City that which honestly belonged to it, but which, it was claimed, might legally have been pocketed by him. Since Senator BRADLEY has been Chamberlain, he has professed to follow the noble example of his predecessor and brother-in-law. Now it might, and it might not, surprise the public to learn that this ostentatious display of honesty and generosity was all a sham, and that not a cent of this interest money ever found its way into the City Treasury. Of course it is impossible to tell, so long as the Controller's books are concealed from the public, whether the City ever received the money or not, but we have good reasons for stating that no record of the fact is to be found in the Controller's accounts. It may be that the record is there, but the Controller has given no intimation of it in any of the so-called "reports" he has made to the public, and if the money was ever paid and credited to the City, it would be for the interest of Mr. SWEENY to demonstrate the fact.

Judge BEDFORD'S charge to the Grand Jury in regard to the abortionists is timely and to the point. The only individuals of this infamous class who have been sent to State Prison in the last thirty years, were sentenced last Spring by Judge BEDFORD—the notorious Dr. WOLF for seven years, and "Lookup" EVANS for three and a half years. If the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney do their duty in the cases of ROSENZWEIG and the rest there can be little doubt that the Judge will do his. Let the law be amended in accordance with his suggestion, so that abortion shall be declared to be murder in the first degree, punishable with death, and we shall soon put an end to this business.

The kind of meeting which the *World* admires is that which took place in Tammany Hall on the occasion of the last great turn-out. The rowdies of the City were all collected together, and Mr. AUGUST BELMONT was in the chair. But who was the chief speaker? The public will recollect that it was JAMES FISK, Jr., —a "man of weight," according to the scales of the *World*, and a very proper person to act as chief supporter to Mr. BELMONT. FISK did not speak at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening—it was his absence which made the *World* shake its addled head so dolefully, and mourn over the decay of oratory. TWEED, FISK and CONNOLLY—these are the speakers it loves to hear. And indeed they *have* spoken to it to some purpose, since it is owing to their "numbers" (of dollars), if not their weight, that the *World* now praises the very acts which a little while ago it denounced as the acts of "swindlers."

There is a wholesome feeling manifesting itself among Republicans everywhere, regarding the necessity of making an uncompromising fight with corruption at the next election. The resolutions adopted by the Republican Committee of Kings County, on Tuesday evening, are to the point. They urge the State Convention to place the party in an attitude of clear and uncompromising hostility to all extravagance and corruption in public affairs, and especially to the Tammany Ring. To the furtherance of that end the Committee also resolved that "no one who holds office under Democratic City or State authority should be sent to the State Convention, or nominated by that Convention, or put in nomination for the Legislature, or for any City or County office, or made a member of the State Central Committee, whose influence upon the Legislature at Albany may be and ought to be, so powerful." This resolution was opposed with more obstinacy than judgment by a gentleman declaring himself to be the defender of Water Commissioner BLISS, but the vote on its final adoption was nearly unanimous. Action of this kind should be promptly taken by every representative body in the Republican Party of the State.

What has become of the corps of Bohemians who were employed by Mayor HALL to write "correspondence" to the Western and Southern Press filled with extravagant praise of the wonderful abilities, greatness and virtues of PETER "Brains" SWEENY, "Boss" TWEED "Dick" CONNOLLY and the accomplished and versatile OAKEY HALL? Have the scribblers stopped writing, or have the papers stopped publishing? We no longer encounter the interesting and mirth provoking epistles in our exchanges, and naturally begin to feel some solicitude for the writers as well as for the subjects of their graphic encomiums. The magnates of the Ring happen to be under a cloud at home just now, but that is no reason why they should cease trumpeting their fame to the outside world. The abortionists have lately come to grief too, but the *Herald* continues to advertise them all the same. The Ring need not despair, for has not HALL assured them that the trouble will soon "blow over?" Let the Bohemians resume their correspondence then, and cease not to proclaim the virtues of their employers until they, with the abortionists, are consigned to the State Prison and are no longer able to pay for the advertisements.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday at Albany, and decided to hold their State Convention on the 4th of October, a week after the Republican Convention. The Democracy are evidently determined to place themselves in a position where they can take advantage

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Anti-Dram-Shop Convention at Syracuse.

No Affiliation with Existing Parties to be Made.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Important Meeting of Citizens at Harlem.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of Supervisors.

The Examination of the Controller's Accounts Decided Upon.

ANTI DRAM SHOP CONVENTION.

No Affiliation With Existing Parties—Resolutions—A State Ticket Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Anti-Dram-shop Convention met this morning, and, despite its paucity of numbers, was a very august-looking body. There did not appear to be any design of delay or of retreat. They seemed to fully recognize the great work in which they were employed, and were willing to go through any trouble to accomplish their object. Mr. BROWNELL, of Albany, called the Convention to order, and moved that Mr. C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, be temporary Chairman. This suggestion being unanimously adopted, that gentleman took the chair and proceeded to deliver an address, in which he spoke very bitterly of both political parties, and confessed his belief that this organization must cut aloof from both and fight its own battles. He said that political power in this country was based upon the rum-shops in which the organization of the parties was perfected. He believed that the destruction of our institutions would be the direct result of the present dram-shop power; that the reason that our legislators were corrupt, our Judges venal, was because they were assured that their most powerful constituents were composed of a class who would never call them to account. He referred to the terrible condition of the City of New-York, with its sixty millions of stolen debt, and claimed that only through the success of this organization could a better state of affairs be arrived at.

The counties were then called in alphabetic order, and members responded from but twenty, showing an entire attendance of forty-five members, many of whom stated that they represented nobody, but appeared on their own hook. In the midst of the call the venerable GERRIT SMITH, the chief of the organization, entered the hall. Immediately business was suspended and cheers, as loud as could be raised by so feeble a body, broke upon the air, and, amid much commotion the honorable gentleman was escorted to a seat on the platform. The call was then quietly proceeded with, and at its close Hon. C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, was chosen President; T. D. STOW, TRA BROWNELL and J. H. HARTER, Vice-Presidents, and G. H. WHEELER, Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions, of which Hon. GERRITT SMITH was Chairman, was then appointed, and after some debate the same Committee were authorized to make out a State ticket to be supported at the Fall elections. Having proceeded so far, this brave body, who, like the three tailors of Tooley-street, proposed to guide the public opinion of a great country, adjourned for dinner.

On reassembling at 1½ o'clock, and before the Committee on Nominations were ready to report, a discussion of the best means of advancing the interests of the Association was indulged in. The Convention grew quite warm, and in the midst of fervent denunciation of dram-shops and the present political parties, cries of "Amen" crept up here and there, with the energy of the camp-meeting cries. The Committee being ready to report, the foregoing discussion was cut short and the Convention proceeded to act upon the resolutions. These were of the stereotype form, only growing practical in one that proposes the establishment of a temperance paper. They hoped that God would help them until every dram-shop was closed. They recognize the necessity of alcohol for medical and mechanical purposes, but as a beverage in any way, they do not; that the dram-shops are crimes, and that Government has no right to legalize the sale of liquor, it being an illegal and infamous business; they oppose the right of local governments to license dram-shops; that the two political parties have no duty so important as this, to suppress this traffic. They therefore leave them alone and act for themselves. In view of the above it was resolved that the temperance papers are committed to one of the present parties, and upon this it was proposed to establish a new paper; that at every election there be nominated State and local officers; that they do not intend to stop with the dram-shop, but will uphold the principles of civil liberty, the Union of States, and the inviolability of the national debt. The nominations, as reported by the Committee, were then adopted: Secretary of State, C. C. LEIGH, of New-York; Controller, GARDINER HOWLAND, of Rensselaer; Treasurer, SIMEON BROWNELL, of Washington; Attorney-General, E. CRUMNEY, of Dutchess; Canal Commissioner, JOHN B. EDWARDS, of Oswego; State Engineer, C. J. MILLS, of Fulton County; State Prison Inspector, W. MARKS, of Ontario. Adjourned *sine die*.

Important Decision—The Legislature Have no Power to Extend the Term of an Elective Officer.

COURT OF APPEALS—Before all the Judges.—The People ex rel. N. HILL FOWLER *vs.* W. H. BULL.—It will be remembered that the Legislature of 1860 created the Eighth Judicial District Court in this City, and that the defendant was elected Justice thereof for six years from Jan. 1, 1861, and that in 1866 the Legislature extended his term for three years longer. The relator claiming this extension to be unconstitutional was a candidate for the Justiceship at the election held in the Fall of 1866, and received all the votes cast for the office. The office being refused him, he brought suit to obtain the office with its emoluments, and upon the trial before Judge PECKHAM and a jury a verdict was rendered in favor of the relator. On this verdict the General Term ordered judgment for the defendant, and the relator appealed to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued last June. On the argument counsel for the relator contended that, as the Constitution had provided for an elective Judiciary, and the defendant having been elected for a specified term, to wit, six years, the Legislature could not defraud the citizens by extending the term for any period; that if it had the power to extend for three years, it could with the same propriety extend for twenty years or for life, and entirely do away with the election of Judges. Counsel for the defendant contended that this case could not be distinguished from the case of the "People *vs.* BATCHELOR," who was a Clerk of the First District Court, and whose term being extended, was decided to be legal. The Court has now decided that the Legislature have no constitutional power to extend the term of any elective officer, and reversed the judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

A. H. REAVEY and Judge A. J. PARKER appeared for the relator; D. MCADAM and A. J. VANDERPOEL, for the defendant.

THE STATE DEMOCRATS.

The Convention to be Held in Rochester, Oct. 4.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in the Delevan House today, the following members were present: Hon. S. J. Tilden, New-York; Joseph Warren, Buffalo; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; P. B. Sweeny, C. G. Connell, New-York; W. A. Fowler, Brooklyn; James M. Nelson, Rockland; William Cassidy, Albany; Isaac McCombe, Troy; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg; G. A. Dayton, Oswego; W. W. Gordon, Delhi; Geo. W. Cuyler, Palmyra; C. C. B. Walker, Corning; James Jackson, Jr., Lockport; Henry A. Richmond, Buffalo. Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, was Chairman, and Mr. CASADY, of Albany, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to name the time and place for holding the next State Convention. Mr. DE WOLF named the 4th of October next as the day, which was unanimously concurred in. Mr. CUYLER, of Wayne, named Rochester as the place of meeting, and upon the call of the roll eleven delegates voted for Rochester and five for Saratoga, whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the State are requested to send one delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at Rochester on the 4th day of October next, at 12 M., to nominate candidates to be supported by the electors of the state at the coming election for the offices of Secretary of state, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Prison Inspector, and for such other purposes as the interests of the party may demand.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITIZENS AROUSED.

Meeting of Up-Town Property-Owners—The Harlem Court-House Job and Other Frauds to be Investigated.

A large meeting of the Tax-payers' and Citizens' Association of the Twelfth Ward was held at Lincoln Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, last evening. Mr. WM. H. COLWELL presided, and MR. WM. LOCKWOOD acted as Secretary. The organization is non-partisan, and one of its main objects is to devise measures toward preventing further fraud and corruption in the City Government, as to public improvements or otherwise. The Association is at present in a highly flourishing condition, and among its prominent members are Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann, Sheppard Knapp, Levi Adams, Addison Smith, J. H. Bates, Samuel Christie, Lawson M. Fuller, James W. Cotwell, Wm. Dunning, and others.

Mr. E. H. BROWN, on behalf of the Executive Committee, recommended several new names for election to membership, and also announced that the appointment of counsel, engineer and doorkeeper to the association had been deferred.

Mr. BROWN remarked that one of the features of Ring corruption which deserved the especial condemnation of the honest residents of Harlem was the system of awarding contracts for opening streets. He said that when a street was to be opened, a number of sham bids were made at low figures, with a view of throwing the work into the hands of the Ring contractor. One of the objects of the Association was to see that such contracts were given to the lowest bidder instead of the highest, and that the contractor was a responsible person. The Association intended having a surveyor to examine into street openings, and his report would be compared with those of the Street Inspector. If the work in any instance was found to be badly performed or extravagantly paid for, the Association would appeal to Court when the assessments were made, and would then see how far the Judges were in collusion with the public thieves. The speaker announced that the Association would engage counsel to see that the taxes of its members were not unduly increased. He believed that the Association would regard it as a duty to make a strict investigation into the frauds charged in connection with the new Harlem Court-house, and have an expert determine whether it was a good building for the money. He first wanted to get at the truth in regard to the corruption, and then to make it known to the public, as the NEW-YORK TIMES had been doing. It was the publication of this truth which had given the TIMES its great moral power. In conclusion Mr. BROWN mentioned that he had heard from one of the Committee of Seventy to scrutinize the Controller's accounts, that they intended to go to the Governor for redress if they could notified any in the Courts. If he failed, they would resort to the Attorney-General of the State, and then would have a non-resident property owner commence proceedings in the United States Court.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. LEVI ADAMS, and was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine into the matter of the Harlem Court-house, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Lenox avenue, and to ascertain all the particulars as to the laws regarding it, contracts if any, probable cost, and all matters appertaining thereto.

Messrs. LEVI ADAMS, THOMAS WILSON and JOSEPH SPEARS were appointed as such Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Postponement of the Motion for an Injunction Against the Ring Until To-day.

A large number of tax-payers and other interested parties were collected in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, in anticipation of a motion being made on behalf of JOHN FOLEY, as a tax-payer, for an injunction to restrain the Mayor, Controller and others of the City officials from collecting taxes, paying out the City moneys, or transferring any of the corporate property, pending an investigation into the charges of gross frauds and misappropriations of the public funds, made in the columns of the TIMES. Mr. WILLIAM C. BARRETT, counsel for Mr. FOLEY, was present, prepared to make his motion, but to the evident disappointment of the many interested spectators, the officer of the Court announced that owing to the illness of Judge BARNARD he would be unable to be present, and all motions would have to stand over until this morning. The large audience then slowly dispersed, and the motion accordingly stands adjourned until this morning.

The Germans on Tammany Ring Rule.

The Seventeenth Ward German Democratic Committee, Coroner HERMANN presiding, met at Germania Hall, in Avenue A, last evening. Action was taken to secure a representation in the approaching Democratic State Convention. The action of the German Democratic General Committee against the corrupt rule of the Tammany Ring, and demanding an investigation of the frauds against the City Treasury, was, after a brief debate, indorsed by an unanimous vote.

The Committee on Political Action.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A call has been issued for a joint meeting of the Temperance Committee on political action, appointed by the State Temperance Society, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, to be held here, Sept. 26.

The City Accounts and the Citizens' Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there are two committees of eminent citizens now seeking a common object, viz.: The unraveling of the accounts of the Controller's office, I beg leave to make the following offer: If the City authorities will submit the books, pay-rolls, vouchers and returned checks of the Controller's office to one or both of these committees, I will engage to point out, in less than half an hour, a sufficient number of entries, indorsements and receipts for moneys paid out to prove all that has been charged by the TIMES.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE,
Late of the Controller's Office.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871.

Political Brevities.

Superintendent KELSO was last night elected a member of the Jefferson Club.

The International Society has raised $30,000 with which to start a newspaper.

The Second District Republican Association held a meeting last night, and appointed a committee of seven to prepare a ticket and arrange for primaries.

The Seventeenth Ward German Democratic Committee held a regular meeting last night at Germania Hall, and a series of resolutions were introduced, calling for an instant reform in the municipal and county affairs.

THE CONTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens—The Proposed Examination of the Accounts—The Controller's Promises—The Examination to Commence on Tuesday Next.

The Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and citizens appointed to investigate the accounts of the Controller's Department, met at 2 P. M., yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors. There were present of the Supervisors and Aldermen, Messrs. Dimond, Jerome, Woltman, Schlichting and Plunkett, and of the citizens, Messrs. Wm. A. Booth, Thos. Jeremiah, Paul N. Spofford, Royal Phelps, Thos. W. Pearsall, Robert L. Cutting and Robert L. Kennedy.

The Clerk, Mr. HARDY, having called the meeting to order, read a note from the Chairman, Recorder HACKETT, stating his inability to be present, and, on motion of Alderman WOLTMAN, Mr. DIMOND took the chair.

Mr. HARDY said he had received communications from Mr. SETH B. HUNT, declining the invitation to serve on the Committee; from Mr. WILLETTS, stating that he held the matter under advisement, and from Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., to the effect that ill health would prevent his being present at the meetings of the Committee.

Alderman JEROME said he understood the Committee of citizens invited to co-operate with the Supervisors and Aldermen had met and considered the question before them. Mr. BOOTH acted as Chairman at this meeting, and he would doubtless detail what had taken place. If their Committee was not already full, he would offer a motion that they be empowered to fill vacancies.

Mr. W. A. BOOTH said he desired, on behalf of himself and associates, to thank the Committee for the honor they had done them in inviting them to take part in the proposed examination of the accounts. Our Committee has been selected, he said, from men many of whom are entitled by age and infirmity to retirement from all active business pursuits, and those who had accepted would hardly feel warranted in taking more business on their shoulders than their own affairs afforded, unless that business was of great importance. The Committee, after a full consideration of the subject, had come to the conclusion that this matter was of great importance, and they deemed it their duty to accept the invitations issued. That they might come to a full understanding on the subject, get at each others' views, and ascertain how many of the Committee would act, a meeting of the Committee was held on Tuesday, at which eleven members were present. The others, five in all, were absent from the City, or declined to attend. Mr. WILLETTS, who is a very aged gentleman, they had heard from through the clerk of the Committee. The Committee discussed the question as to whether they could act with entire unanimity in this matter, and they decided that they could. They will also act with entire impartiality, and without fear or favor, and make a thorough and exhaustive examination of the accounts. They considered the subject one of vast importance, affecting as it does the vital interests of every member of the community, and the reputation of our City, which, at present, is not an enviable one. The Committee will therefore investigate these charges fully, and if they find them unsupported, they will feel glad to acquit those against whom they have been brought; but, if true, they will be unsparing in their exposure of fraud. The name of our City, he said, has become a reproach and a byword, and if such wrongs as are charged against our officials are allowed to go on, our social and religious liberties and privileges will be of comparatively little value. In order to examine these accounts properly, thoroughly, and exhaustively, every facility must be afforded the Committee. They must be shown every paper and every book they call for; they must be allowed access to them at all times, and they must be furnished with such assistance as they may require, so that a certain and speedy result may be arrived at. If, therefore, this is guaranteed to them, the Committee are ready to proceed at once, and will rely on the Committee of Supervisors and Aldermen furnishing them with all such aid as may be required in order that the work may be prosecuted faithfully and properly.

The Chairman said that what the Committee had already done, they had done in all sincerity. All the facilities for the examination of the accounts, in the power of the Joint Committee to give, should be afforded, and they would further assist personally in every way. He would be glad to hear from the gentlemen present suggestions as to the manner of the investigation, and the course they intended to pursue.

Mr. BOOTH said it was agreeable to receive such assurances.

Alderman JEROME said the Chairman expressed the sentiments of the Joint Committee. As to the examination of the accounts, he did not suppose the members of the Committee were going to sit there, day after day, and add up columns of figures. He presumed they would appoint experts to make the necessary investigation and report thereon. He hoped the Citizens' Committee would take the matter in charge, and the Joint Committee would aid them.

Mr. BOOTH said: Then we understand from your remarks that we have free access to all the books and papers that we may require, and that every facility and all necessary assistance will be afforded us?

The CHAIRMAN.—Certainly.

Alderman WOLTMAN said the Chairman spoke the sentiments of the Committee. Such assurance had, however, been given at the previous meeting of the Committee. He and his associates represented the people of this City, and were responsible to them. The members of the Committee had nothing to cover up or conceal. They desired a full investigation, and would leave nothing undone to aid the Committee of citizens in making it.

Alderman JEROME said the assurance had better be embodied in a resolution, which he was prepared to offer.

Alderman PLUNKITT moved that a recess be taken until 3 P. M., in order to afford the citizens present an opportunity of consulting as to the line of investigation they would pursue. Afterward the resolution could be offered and adopted.

A recess was then taken, and a private consultation held. On the reassembling of the Committee, Alderman JEROME offered the following:

Resolved, That all books, warrants, receipts, and all other vouchers from the Controller and Chamberlain's offices, be freely laid before the Committee of citizens selected to act with this Joint Committee in the examination of the City and county accounts for the use of said Committee in said examination, and that at all times during such examination such facilities shall be furnished to said Committee of citizens as in its judgment it may require.

Mr. BOOTH said he would like to know, and had indeed been instructed by his associates to ask, whether the Committee had power to send for persons as well as papers? There appeared to be some doubt on this point.

Alderman WOLTMAN said he could not say positively whether persons could be summoned before the Committee, but he felt sure that all persons notified to come would attend willingly. There would be no difficulty about that. He had, further, no doubt whatever that the Supervisors and Aldermen would, at their next meeting, empower the Committee to send for persons as well as papers if it was so desired. He believed, however, that there would be no necessity for this, as every person whose presence was needful would come.

Alderman PLUNKITT said he doubted whether the Committee, or the Supervisors, or Aldermen had power to compel the attendance of witnesses. Such power belonged only to legislative bodies.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. BOOTH said during their private conference the Committee of citizens had agreed that it would be desirable to have laid before them the published accounts of the City and County for the last two years; a statement of the City and County debt at the end of the years 1868, 1769, 1870, and at the present time, as nearly as can be ascertained. When these accounts are laid before them, the Committee will be able to determine what course to pursue in regard to their thorough examination. He had further to say that the Committee had filled two of its places in their body by the selection of Messrs. J. A. ROOSEVELT, 54 Maiden-lane, and WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, late President of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. WOLTMAN moved that a committee of two be appointed by the Chair to visit the Controller's office, and ascertain when the accounts desired by the Committee could be obtained.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. WOLTMAN and BOOTH were appointed as such committee.

On their return, they reported that they had had an interview with the Controller, who had informed them that on Monday next a full statement of the City and County debt could be laid before them; that a portion of this statement could be given them at once, but that on Monday all of it would be ready without fail.

The Committee then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

The Convention Today—Walsh's Prospects—His Nomination Probable—Gossip of the Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871.

The Republican Convention for nominating a Governor will be held at Trenton to-morrow. The action at the primary meetings verified the suggestions of the TIMES concerning Mr. WALSH, and there is no room for doubt that a heavy vote will be cast for him. The Camden and Essex primaries were solid for him. Mercer County divided between him and Gen. KILPATRICK, and elsewhere the activity and determination of his friends have been wonderfully effective in massing a force which must carry him high over the heads of the other candidates. There is a prevalent opinion that he is entitled to the nomination of the party he has grown weather-beaten in serving; but it will not be on this consideration that he will receive the nomination, but because his is the most promising name mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial question. As to the opposition of the so-called Labor Party, it amounts almost to nothing, and what little reality there may be in it is confined to a small section of Essex County. Mr. WALSH is thoroughly American. He immigrated to this country, from England, when a small boy, and has attained on American soil, by honest devotion to American interests, the position he now holds.

Notable in his executive ability, above all political chicanery, he is not in the interest of any monopoly or corporation, and would administer with integrity and clearsightedness for the common weal. Without having any intention to detract from Mr. DAVIDSON, I think that if his friends have no better argument except that obtained by comparing his prospective purity with Mr. WALSH's, they have not much to work upon. And here I may add that, from the indications of the past few days, the Union County candidate will meet with more consideration at the Convention than was at first anticipated. He will do better than KILPATRICK, and in case of any unexpected turn in the situation to-morrow, will get the nomination. There is a small faction bitterly opposed to Mr. WALSH; but small as it is, its influence is smaller, and that gentleman has no occasion to fear its "ineffectual fire." Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY has borne out the friendship to Mr. WALSH he professed, and has espoused the Walsh cause with energetic earnestness. He has rolled up his sleeves for the struggle, and is the ablest and most invulnerable coadjutor any candidate could wish for.

The California Elections—The Democrats Beaten—Booth Probably Elected Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The indications strongly favor the election of BOOTH, the Republican candidate for Governor.

The San Francisco Tax-payers' municipal ticket was largely ahead of the Democratic ticket at 1 o'clock P. M. The vote is light.

The Wisconsin Campaign.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Messrs. WASHBURN and DOOLITTLE, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Wisconsin, have agreed to have a joint discussion of the political issues of the day in each Congressional district.

The Wyoming Election—A Republican Majority in the Senate.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, Sept. 6.—The latest election returns give the Republicans a majority of two in the Senate, and the Democrats a majority of two in the House. Republicans are jubilant over the result, claiming the election as a Republican victory and indorsement of Gov. CAMPBELL'S administration.

The Decline of Tammany Hall.

From the Evening Post, Sept. 6.

There are few societies or associations of any kind in this country which have upon their records a more splendid series of names than the Tammany Society. It was founded in 1789, nominally as a benevolent association; but the charities of the City, both public and private, were as little disturbed by it, we believe, in its earliest days as they are now. It was really designed to have both a social and a political character, and rapidly assumed the place of a club bearing the same relation to the Jeffersonian party and principles in national politics which the Society of the Cincinnati was regarded as having to those of Mr. HAMILTON and his friends.

Three generations of men have played their part in the world since Tammany was founded, and a much larger number of generations of politicians have come forward in active life and power, and have retired again into oblivion. Tammany early became a centre in State and national politics, and every great crisis in public affairs was pretty sure to be felt and heard in its walls before it reached the world at large. In the first twenty years of its activity, such men as PHILIP HONE, COURTLANDT VAN BUREN, PETER MASTERTON, JAMES OGDEN HOFFMAN, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, JACOB BARKER, PETER R. LIVINGSTON and JAMES KENT, and many men still well known in the history of the nation, of the State, or at least of the City, used to meet together every week and discuss the very foundations of our American institutions, and the means to be used to save New-York from becoming a prey to the unprincipled and centralizing ambition, as they regarded it, of men who, under the name of Federalists and the pretense of republicanism, hid, as was suspected, "monarchical plots" and "British instincts."

It was in the next generation that Tammany grew rich, comfortable and jolly. Its real power in national politics was perhaps less in the days when JACKSON led the Democratic Party triumphant with a war cry through the country, than it had been when JEFFERSON relied wholly upon ideas for political success. But the Sachems now made up in social enjoyment for any lack of ambition; and men are still living by whom HALLECK's rollicking verses were first read as describing a reality as well known to them.

"There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
And the Bucktails are swigging it all the night long;
In the time of my boyhood 'twas pleasant to call
For a seat and cigar 'mid the jovial throng.

How much Cozzens will draw of such beer ere he dies,
Is a question of moment to me and to all:
For still dear to my soul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that barrel of porter at Tammany Hall."

It would not be fair to say that Tammany began to decline, either in respectability or in real influence, when such men as Churchill C. Cambreling, Saul Alley, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Daniel D. Tompkins, Robert Morris, Guhan C. Verplanck and Charles O'Conor were its leading spirits; but it is certainly true that the narrowing of its field in national politics prepared the way for personal influences, and for the growth of cliques and factions which continually threatened to break up the Society. The more Tammany attended to local politics the more it became the instrument of individual ambition, or, at least, the more effort was made to use it in this way. For the last quarter of a century, from the time when Mr. FERNANDO WOOD became a power in municipal affairs, and ISAAC V. FOWLER the central manager of party tactics, there has been no such harmony in Tammany Hall as results from unity of principle and from common devotion to great and patriotic ends.

The change was not sudden; but it was very rapid, from the days when pure national patriots, like BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, JOHN W. EDMONDS, STEPHEN ALLEN, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, and their associates, were known to the public as giving character at once to Tammany Hall and to the Democratic Party in the nation, to the days when Mr. WOOD, supported by all the "roughs," the criminals and the trading politicians of New-York City, defied the Democrats of the State and nation with his "rule or ruin" policy.

Mr. WOOD, indeed, was the first to attempt the reduction of Tammany Hall from a centre of national politics to an instrument of personal ambition and local intrigue. Mr. FOWLER was closely connected with the Democratic managers at Washington and throughout the country. Mr. WOOD, while out of favor with them, was strong in his control of the mob in this City, whom he organized into a great political power. The difference between them culminated in the secession of Mr. WOOD from Tammany, turning against it suddenly all the machinery of ward politics, and making Mozart Hall a formidable rival of it in all local affairs. After the Legislature had destroyed the power of the Mayor, and Mr. WOOD had been defeated in the City, he obtained an election to Congress; and having no longer any advantage to gain by quarreling with Tammany Hall, he returned to his old associates there. But the wound in the Society was not really healed; the bitter feelings so long entertained smouldered, ready to break out again at any time. The national character of Tammany and its right to represent Democratic principles were gone forever.

The first deadly breach made in Tammany was the foundation of the Manhattan Club. Mr. WM. M. TWEED became a Sachem in 1859, and he gradually brought into the Society a number of faithful followers, actuated by an ambition like his own. Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, Mr. TERENCE FARLEY, and Mr. HENRY W. GENET joined it in 1863. These active spirits soon began to give character to the meetings of Tammany, and to extend its operations in directions before unknown to it. About this time, for instance, the names of many of its members became associated by common report with "bounty-jumping" frauds, as well as with notorious disloyalty to the Government of the United States. The "silk-stocking" Sachems, the members of the society who loved and revered its old traditions and its dignity, began to regard it as degenerate and degrading, and they seceded in a body under the lead of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, and formed the Manhattan Club. Among them were Samuel J. Tilden, Andrew H. Green, George Purser, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, Nelson J. Waterbury and Emanuel B. Hart.

Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was already an old member of Tammany at that time, having signed the Constitution in 1889; he had since been County Clerk and State Senator, and aspired to be Controller on the strength of the Broadway Railroad speculation, which was stopped for a time by Gov. SEYMOUR's veto. However, he remained with Mr. TWEED in the society. But the future triumvirate, that was to give away $6,000,000 of the people's money in twenty minutes, was still incomplete, until, in 1864, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, the Republican District-Attorney of the City, entered the Tammany Society amid the rejoicings of all men who hoped for the success of the rebellion; for they regarded Mr. HALL as a man who had a rat's sure instinct for a sinking ship. Mr. HALL himself seems to have regarded his conversion as an event of first-rate importance in the history of Tammany, for he is, we believe, the only Sachem who has thought fit, in writing his name under the constitution of the Society, to add comments upon the fact. Under Mr. HALL's name appear, as we are assured, in his own handwriting, the following lines:

Whilst council-fires hold out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.
(Signed,) O. K.

Not to be outdone by any other set of men, Mr. TWEED and a few of his personal friends themselves abandoned all thought of making Tammany Hall the centre of their social life, and they resorted to the "American Club," an old organization, devoted for many years to clam chowder and small beer, but speedily raised, under the grand Sachem, to all the luxury of French cooks and champagne. The fundamental law of the American Club from the beginning is understood to have been that party politics should not be discussed in it; and it welcomed into fellowship such Republicans as Messrs. HENRY SMITH, ISAAC K. OLIVER and OWEN W. BRENNAN, as well as Democrats like Messrs. CHARLES G. CORNELL, J. H. INGERSOLL, ANDREW J. GARVEY and E. A. WOODWARD, provided that they were the devoted personal friends of Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

And now came the epoch of personal cliques and of factions and clubs devoted to the advancement of individual men, and sometimes named for them. The Blossom Club, a result of the same disintegrating movement, was started by Mr. JOHN CLANCY, and had the *Leader* for its organ. It has since reached much larger proportions, and has moved from 14th Ward, where it lay behind the Tombs, up into Fifth avenue, under the counsels and guidance of Mr. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN. But it is not the great and luxurious social and political clubs alone which have divided among them the old heritage of fellowship and influence scattered by Tammany Hall. Ward associations have sprung up; Tweed clubs, Brennan societies, Norton associations, Connolly coteries, bodies or men taking their names from MICHAEL NORTON, EDWARD SHANDLEY, THOMAS CREAMER, and perhaps even "Peter Divens," have made their appearance, and each of these companies, avowedly made up of the satellites and dependants of particular men, and aiming at nothing but to secure power for these men in order to plunder for themselves, is bound to the general party organization by no principle, but solely by the hope of assistance toward this end. Tammany Hall, long a living, controlling power in the Democratic Party, is now a dead, hollow shell, with no action or force in it, but pulled hither and thither by petty and unprincipled factions.

Of course, Tammany is in itself nothing. It holds no meetings. It sees no social gatherings. It elects no officers; collects no dues; has no organization and no future. Mr. TWEED is nominally "Grand Sachem" still, because he was once elected, and no one has ever been elected since. It seems doubtful whether he will not remain Grand Sachem to the end of time; for there is no prospect that members enough will ever be brought together to elect a successor. Tammany gives a name to a fine building, which belongs not to it, but to a few speculators who have obtained the use of its influence to get enormous rent for part of it from the City, and to cut the rest out of it for whatever uses, respectable or otherwise, will yield them a profit. For the rest, the old Society is dead. It is, in fact, a mass of corruption; and the men who have any interest in its traditions or its character could not do a better thing for it or for themselves than to get it under ground at once and administer decently upon its estate—in influence as well as in property.

SING SING PRISON.

Visit of Gov. Hoffman—Convicts' Petitions—More Charges Against the Officials—A Shot in the Dark.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SING SING, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871.

Today Gov. HOFFMAN paid his annual visit to the Sing Sing Prison. All that could be learned about his visit was the fact that he listened attentively and patiently to numerous applications from convicts who sought pardons. A stenographer was kept quite busy in taking various statements from the applicants, which at an early day are to receive the Governor's consideration. Each convict was allowed to state his case, which in the majority of instances was highly colored with protestations of innocence. The Governor took occasion to make several inquiries concerning recent events, which would seem to indicate a disposition on his part to remedy the abuses pointed out by the TIMES. After remaining at the prison until late in the afternoon, His Excellency returned to the Hoffman homestead, situated in the village, where he was visited by several prominent citizens.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Speaking about Gov. HOFFMAN reminds me that he was born not far from where I write. Today one of the old inhabitants pointed out to me the house where our Governor first saw the light of day. It is an antiquated frame building, located on Main-street, the principal business thoroughfare in the town. On the first floor a jolly Teuton, with a huge Hoffman mustache, dispenses lager-beer and other refreshments not so mild. The proprietor dwells with pride upon the fact that his house has sheltered a Governor. Not more than two blocks from here stands the old Hoffman homestead—the residence of the Governor's parents. It was here that his father, the late Dr. ADRIAN K. HOFFMAN, lived and practiced medicine. At one time the old gentleman was Prison Physician, but after a short term there he managed to build up a good business in the village. The homestead is an old-fashioned but comfortable looking structure.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

In an interview had with a respectable gentleman doing business in Sing Sing, he made a serious charge against Warden RUSSELL, of Sing Sing Prison. He said: "I have known Agent RUSSELL to be intoxicated repeatedly. I have seen him drunk while about the prison. One time in particular I remember that he came into the mess-room intoxicated, accompanied by several visitors. He talked and swore so loudly that the convicts turned around to look at him." Hon. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, a respected gentleman, whose extensive knowledge concerning criminal institutions caused his appointment as one of the Commissioners to locate the Elmira State Reformatory School, says "the prison is rotten to the core." He believes that great abuses exist in the Sing Sing penal institutions and as he has facilities for knowing, no one questions his opinions. And again, Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, a gentleman once employed at the prison, tells me that if Warden RUSSELL will publicly deny his statements concerning the abuses noticed by the TIMES, an affidavit and proof will be forthcoming.

A SHOT IN THE DARK.

Since your correspondent's *exposé* of prison matters, numerous threats have been made concerning him. On Saturday evening last I was sitting upon the piazza of the Phœnix Hotel, waiting for a down train. The night was quite dark. As the genial proprietor of the hotel sat near me, conversing upon prison affairs, the sharp crack of a pistol-shot startled us, and simultaneously a bullet struck the boarding around a tree not ten feet distant from where we were sitting. We sprang to our feet, but failed to discover the person who fired the shot. A village constable also made unsuccessful search. I was afterward informed that I would understand in future how prison officials were in the habit of trying to frighten off unfavorable critics. It may not be out of place to state that it is no new thing for prison officers to practice with their revolvers upon the dock. One guard named MURPHY indulged in this innocent recreation just once too often, for the bullet came so near a citizen that he gave him a thrashing, and he does not shoot so indiscriminately as in days gone by.

CHARGES NOT DENIED.

It is now over three weeks since the TIMES made several damaging charges against the prison administration. They have not been publicly denied. Are the officials afraid to do this, or are the charges forgotten? Will RUSSELL or CHILDS deny that an American Club contractor is furnishing meat to prisoners for ten and eleven cents, when it can be had for six cents? Will they deny that PAT SHINNESS has cruelly, and without provocation, beaten helpless convicts? Will the doctor deny that convicts have been drunk in the hospital, have drank rum with guards outside of prison lines, have fished off of docks and roamed unrestrained through the prison? Will Mr. RUSSELL deny that he has on different occasions appeared at the prison while under the influence of liquor? If he will not or cannot, then it is about time that he and his *confrères* made place for better men. M.

Peculiarities of the Tammany Police—Numerous Charges of Drunkenness.

Thirty-five policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE, and some of the cases were strikingly illustrative of the rapidly-increasing demoralization of the Tammany Police. There were several cases of drunkenness, one being that of Patrolman THOS. GAYNOR, Fifteenth Precinct, who was charged with being drunk on patrol in Broadway at 11 P. M. on the 1st. He admitted having taken four glasses of lager and one of whisky just before going on duty. Patrolman JAMES L. OLDEN, Twenty-sixth Precinct, was accused of being so drunk and disorderly in a Third-avenue car, that Roundsman FANNING was forced to take him out. His only defense was that he had taken brandy hot-drops for sickness. Patrolman MOSES TAYLOR, Fifteenth Precinct, was also found drunk on post at 11 P. M. on the 3d inst., and had also taken brandy for sickness. All of these cases were referred to the Board, but Patrolman WM. H. CAMPBELL, of the Second Precinct, being found dead drunk on his post, was dismissed at once.

Another serious case was a charge of blackmailing, made against Patrolman PATRICK MURPHY, Tenth Precinct. Mrs. MARGARET GERSCHNER, of No. 31 Chrystie-street, was the complainant, and alleged that on the 30th ult., four men in citizen's dress, one of whom was MURPHY, entered her house at 3 o'clock A. M., demanding liquor, which was refused them. They then demanded money, and MURPHY, seizing her by the throat, called her a vile name. She was certain as to his identity, and picked him out of the whole platoon when Capt. DAVIS paraded them for that purpose in the Station-house. MURPHY, by his counsel, claimed that he would be able to prove an alibi, and the case was adjourned.

Patrolman HENRY O'KEEFE, Twenty-ninth Precinct, was accused of clubbing LOUIS MEINTZ, a boy fourteen years of age, of No. 423 Fourth-avenue. The boy was playing ball in the street, when O'KEEFE seized him by the coat collar, shook him violently, and also struck several blows on his hands with his club. These facts were also deposed to by several other witnesses, and the case was referred to the Board.

Base-Ball—Mutual vs. Cleveland.

The Mutuals have improved their stock quotations in the base-ball market recently, their victory over the Athletics, followed by their success in the game of yesterday, placing them in a more favorable position than they have enjoyed for some weeks past. The contest yesterday was won by superior fielding, WOLTERS also out-pitching PRATT. The following is the score:

FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.
J. White, c	1	1	4	2		Hatfield, 2d b	1	0	3	3	
Pabor, l. f	1	1	1	0		Patterson, l. f	3	2	2	0	
Allison, c. f	1	1	3	0	

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Sept. 6, was larger than that of any day thus far this week, in anticipation of the auctions announced to take place, contrary to expectation no business in real estate was transacted, the proposed sales being disposed of as follows: Sale of house and lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 82 feet 2 inches north of Eighty-fifth-street, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, adjourned by JOSEPH McGUIRE, auctioneer, until Wednesday next, Sept. 13. Sale of leasehold property, embracing seven houses and lots on the south side of Fourth-street, 90 feet west of Avenue C, by order of same Court, JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, adjourned by same auctioneer until Oct. 20. Sale of four-story brown-stone English basement house and lot on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue, by WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer, under an order of the Supreme Court, THOS. BOESE, Esq., referee, adjourned without day, the suit involving the title to the realty having been settled.

Aside from real estate, however, quite an important stock sale was conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at which the following securities were sold at the percentage prices noted: 212 shares New-York Gas-light Company, par value $100 each, 200 shares sold at 177, and 12 shares at 179; 80 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, par value $100 each, 40 shares sold at 187, and 40 at 177½; 32 shares Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, par $20 each, 120¾; 12 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, par $100 each, $72; $216 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip, 127 per cent.; 15 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, par $100 each, 205; and $16,000 Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds of the County of New-York, six per cent. interest, May and November, issued May, 1864, due 1875, sold at 99½ per cent. No further business was transacted at the Exchange. In real estate matters generally the market was quiet, nothing of special interest occurring during the day worthy report.

In reference to the sale at Uniontown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER as auctioneers, under the direction of the Jersey Land Improvement Company, but little can be said, except that the successful results hoped for and expected by the projectors of the enterprise were not fully realized. The attendance at the sale was large, as predicted yesterday, but the bids received were considerably below the estimated value of the property, and consequently but few of the plots offered were disposed of. Some seventy plots in all, each containing about three city lots, were knocked down at figures ranging from $100 to $250 apiece, of which number, however, some fourteen only were really sold at an average price of $125 each. It is probable that another auction of these lots will be held later in the season, as soon as some contemplated improvements are perfected, when a greater success it is expected will be achieved. Meanwhile plots will be offered at private sale, through the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway.

Today at the Exchange, ALLEN & BROWN, H. HENRIQUES auctioneer, will offer at public auction a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 140 West Forty-eighth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Lot in size, 19.4 by 100. At a legal sale, JOSEPH McGUIRE will also today, at the Exchange, dispose of a house and lot—the latter 25 by 53—situate on the north side of Reade, near Greenwich-street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A SPLENDID BUILDING PLOT OF lots running through from 57th to 56th st, and convenient to Broadway and Central Park, for sale on very favorable terms, singly or together. Apply before 12 M., or address STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 7 Exchange-court.

FOR SALE—ON THE CHOICEST PART OF Murray Hill, a four-story brown-stone house, 26 feet wide, with many new improvements which add to its comfort and convenience. The house is admirably arranged and in the most perfect order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 57TH AND 58th avs., and streets adjacent; lots on Grand Boulevard, Madison and other avenues and streets; choice Harlem lots, &c., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; vacant lots and houses wanted.

FOR SALE ON 49TH-ST., EAST OF 5th-av., a modern house, in complete order, with walnut trimmings on first floor. Will be sold at a fair price. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHERLY SIDE of 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., two handsome four-story brown-stone houses.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 25 East 17th-st.

FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE and Broadway building lots, singly, in plots and blocks, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av., and the adjacent streets, for sale by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, medium size, in perfect order. E. W. SMITH, No. 35 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The six lots and unfinished building, 50th-st., near 5th-av.; cheap; on easy terms. Apply to ALEXANDER THAIN, No. 13 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON THE hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements. Lots 120 feet deep. Easy terms and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, 20, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class country residence at Poughkeepsie two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, hot water, furnace, &c.; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; view of Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH County, N. J., at the junction of the North and South and Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean—forty-four desirable villa plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 30 miles from Long Branch, 1¼ hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms, and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—A farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation; apple and cherry orchard, with house and barns; a good well of water on the premises; seven miles from Fulton Ferry, three minutes from cars; immediate possession given if required. Apply to CHARLES D. BENNETT, on the premises, corner Stewart-av. and Bennett's-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRable house, with modern improvements, half acre of ground, ten miles from City Hall, on railroads, for New-England home. Apply at No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 10.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J., SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., offer property improved, unimproved, for sale or rent. Complete list of property. Several bargains offering.

FOUR PLOTS OF LAND, CONTAINING, respectively, 4, 7, 12 and 21 fine building lots, on and near Jackson-av., just outside the limits of Long Island City, will be sold cheap for cash. Address C. F. LEVARD, Woodside, Long Island.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RENTERS WANTED FOR DRY-GOODS STORES!—Outside of Chicago is Bloomington, the most prospering driving, industrious and moral city in the West. We need dry goods, drug, shoe, clothing, hardware, fancy, tea, confectionery, bakery, crockery, furniture, book and paper, music and jewelry stores, in a new and splendid marble front, and a new brick block on Main-st., (with street-cars and Nicholson pavement,) near Court-house and Post-office. Rent shall be very moderate for new comers. Our present patrons of railroads will warrant the much desired wholesale business. Big fortunes. Address Dr. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill., or Board of Trade.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT:

45th-st., near 5th-av., per month	$270
44th-st., near 5th-av., per month	300
Madison-av., near 42d-st., per month	200
19th-st., near Lexington-av., per month	300
Madison-av., near 42d-st., per month	500
46th-st., near Lexington-av., per month	200
28th-st., near Madison-av., per month	250

Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1¼ Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The six elegant, high-stoop, brown-stone front dwellings, on the northwest corner of 64th-st. These are first-class residences, having all modern conveniences and improvements, and may be held by desirable tenants at reasonable rents. Apply to G. & J.W. BEEKMAN, Jr., No. 69 William-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.; or, HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the Grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY desirable four-story high-stoop house, on East 12th-st., near 6th-av., at $4,500 per annum, to a private family only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—RENT MODERate, immediate possession, the three-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop Dorchester stone front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 124 East 46th-st. Apply on the premises.

AN ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE on 5th-av., near 36th-st., to rent, fully furnished, at $6,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in various locations throughout the City. Lists can be had upon application to our offices, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, elegantly furnished, in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to let or for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 33D-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., a furnished house to a strictly private family. Apply to H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 20 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st., New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A STORE ON Flatbush-av. and Hanson-place. To a good tenant a lease of three years will be given, at a moderate rent. The location is first-rate for a druggist or any genteel business. Apply to EDWARD CURRAN, No. 117 Flatbush-av.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEWLY FURnished, No. 159 West 18th-st., to let.—Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,138 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BLACKWELL ESTATE,
at

Whitestone, L. I.,

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.
FREE STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD EXCURSION.
TWO OF GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BANDS.
SPLENDID COLLATION ON ARRIVAL.
The property consists of

300 ELEGANT LOTS.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONTS.
MAGNIFICENT WATER VIEWS.
STREETS ALL GRADED, EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.
MEN AND WOMEN ATTEND THIS, THE GREATEST SALE EVER MADE OF

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

THE TERMS ARE SO EASY THAT EVERYBODY
CAN BUY A
PRETTY HOME BY THE RIVER SIDE,
and be within forty minutes of
BUSY, HUMMING WALL-ST.,
by thirty-two daily trains with lowest rates of commutation of any road running out of New-York. Two-thirds on mortgage for three years.

How to go. Take special train, leaving via. James Slip and 34th-st. Ferry, at 11 A. M. On steamer, Arrowsmith Pier No. 24 East River, at 9¼ A. M., on foot of 37-st., at 9¼ A. M., music on both.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1871,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE,
By order of A. Boynton, Esq., of
200 DESIRABLE
BUILDING LOTS
AT PASSAIC.

Fifty Minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad.

This property is in three separate localities, 32 plots being situated on Passaic and Elmwood avs., at their intersection with Brook-av.; 22 plots being on Carlton-av. and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and 9 plots on Bond-st.

All of the above are well situated, and in locality where property is rapidly improving.

Special train will leave from foot of Chambers and 23d sts. at 11¼ A. M.

Luncheon before the sale.

Maps, passes, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW McDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (60) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 284, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 259, 258, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 289, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 359; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 27th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 462; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.

JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.

au3-law12wTh

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer—Office No. 96 Broadway.

BY ALLEN & BROWN.—JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE

THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory sales of a valuable house and lot on West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot No. 311 West 48th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av. House built in the best manner by day's work; contains all the modern improvements, bay window, independent walls on both sides. Will be positively sold to the highest bidder, together with the gas fixtures, parlor mirrors, and window shades. Size of house, 19.4 feet front, 20 feet rear, by 55 feet deep. Lot 100.5 feet deep.

For terms, maps, and particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-ninth academic year Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 475 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

IN ONE VOL. 16MO, LIMP CLOTH, $1.
GILMAN'S FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"I have long made English literature a matter of instruction in this Institute, but I have not before seen any book for schools that seems so well adapted as your 'First Steps' to be a delight to both teacher and pupil."—*From George W. Clarke, Ph. D., Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New-York.*

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park,
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 28. Address as above.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MESSRS. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON will open their English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 852 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well-qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., a higher and a practical course of instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DOWNE, Director.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. G. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin't, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 Astor-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and language, Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. To egraph department; demand for operators.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 18. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, grammar, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 36th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1830,) No. 101 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

LE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 22 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

EDGEWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL reopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 33 East 38th-st. to No. 39 West 35th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED.) NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Emily Nelson Pe-

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

GRAMMAR

108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

SCHOOL,

Principals, } DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B.
} B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 126, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARENGUE'S entire attention at this time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French, and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for receiving a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS ANNA T. SINCLAIRE'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
Primary, High School and University course. English branches, languages, music.
The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic.
Terms reasonable.

EDUCATIONAL.

Parents wishing to place a daughter of 12 or 14 to reside in a small Christian family of culture and refinement for the purpose of conscientious care and true education, may learn of such an opportunity in one of the most pleasant homes within one hour's ride of this City, where the mother would gladly associate one or two acceptable misses with her own daughter, when she desires to guide and instruct herself; best of references. Address Mrs. WILSON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., until Sept. 1, after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.
The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
The thirty-fifth year will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871. For admission or information, address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,
Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for girls and boys under 14 years of age, offers all the advantages of a first-class Family School. Number limited to 13. Terms, $350 per year. Opens first Wednesday in October. Circulars to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principal, Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, A. M., Rector.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte, harp, oil-painting and French. Commences Sept. 18.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.
LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.
Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. E. Dodge.	Lucien B. Terry.
G. Lee Knapp,	Jacob Vanderpool,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller.)	Philip R. Wilkins, Shepherd Knapp,
G. Hal. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)	Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
John T. Conover,	Israel T. Potter,
A. McKinley,	Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from N-w-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20 | Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, carrying Steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$130, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$230 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.....150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $75, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry on land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Indis.....Sat., Sept. 9 | Caledonia....Tues., Sept. 12
Columbia.....Sat., Sept. 16 | Dorian.....Wed., Sept. 20
Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 23 | Assyria.....Wed., Sept. 27
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 30 | Sidonian.....Wed., Oct. 4
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$125 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought hereat moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, ANDERSEN, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Sept. 6, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. W. SMITH.....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD....Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 157 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., Pier No. 29 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
J. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Sept. 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Sept. 14
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Sept. 21
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch for Havana SATURDAY, Sept. 9, steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, as an extra steamer.
For freight only inquire of
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 68 Exchange-st., corner Broadway

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 14.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).....Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Oct. 14
For freights or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY
PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
No. 41 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, at 95 and interest.
Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.
White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.
Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest,
Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1886, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1856, in which Henry Gourdin, H. F. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £616,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $2,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,493,381 58; operating expenses and repairs, $916,066 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $295,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent, on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.
The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871, at 12 M. Action will also be had at such meeting in relation to the acceptance of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1871, affecting the charter of this Company and its powers and privileges in that State.
S. BERGEANT, Secretary.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 780 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. TARNUM & TURNEY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 25 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.
First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a **COMPLETED** Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. **PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.** Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.
This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class **COMPLETED** road, with **NO PARALLEL** or **COMPETING LINE**, and **RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST.** Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.
This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.
We invite the attention of investors to this loan Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.
All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.
Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Loans negotiated.
Money received on deposit at interest.
Exchange drawn on the Paris house and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LIQUIDATION.
The copartnership heretofore subsisting between JAMES W. TUCKER and EDWARD R. ANDREWS under the names of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, and JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris, was dissolved on the 1st day of September instant.
Mr. EBEN KIMBALL, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, has been appointed sole liquidator, by procuration, of the affairs of said firms in the United States.
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
In liquidation.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
In liquidation.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

STOCK OF THE AMERICAN NICKEL Plating Company for sale. Address H. P., Box No. 4,748 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, IOWA, & NEBRASKA RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Payable in New-York City December and June.
WHOLE ISSUE.....$6,000,000
This road runs from Alexandria, Mo., where it connects (via Keokuk) with the shortest routes to the East, and, passing through the earliest settled, wealthiest, and most populous tier of counties in the State of Iowa, connects at Nebraska City with the Midland Pacific Railroad to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, forming a direct line from San Francisco to New-York **ABOUT 100 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY EXISTING ROUTE OF CONNECTED LINES.** Along the route connections are made with the North Missouri, Missouri and Mississippi, and St. Louis and Omaha Railroads. The road will be in operation from Alexandria to Memphis, Mo., a distance of 40 miles, within a few weeks, and will be fully completed and equipped to a connection with the North Missouri Railroad (60 miles) by Dec. 1, which will insure a large and paying traffic.
The whole length of road, including branches, will be 300 miles. The **SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY OBTAINED ALONG THE LINE AMOUNT TO $615,000 ON THE FIRST 100 MILES,** and the Company is assured that the counties west will subscribe sufficient to grade, bridge, and tie the remainder of the road. The official statistics of the counties tributary to this line show a population of 222,926, and the soil is unsurpassed in fertility. This cannot fail to afford the road a large and profitable local business, while the advantageous connections East and West, making it an important section of the transcontinental line, must insure to it also a large through business.
We are authorized for the present to offer these bonds at the low price of 90 and accrued interest, and we confidently recommend them to investors as a safe and desirable security.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
The First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
MINNEAPOLIS & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.,
AT 87 1-2 AND INTEREST.
This line (thirteen miles in length) was completed last month from the thriving manufacturing towns of Minneapolis and St. Anthony to White Bear Station, on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, which latter Company has leased the line, guaranteed the bonds and agreed to provide a sinking fund that will retire them at or before maturity.
This route furnishes a long-desired outlet for the immense produce of the flouring mills of Minneapolis, via Duluth and the great Lakes; and will in return accommodate a large volume of Western-bound traffic.
The average product of flour of the mills at St. Anthony and Minneapolis during the past three years has been 250,000 barrels, of which four-fifths has been sent by rail to Milwaukee and Chicago, a distance of 440 miles, or upward; whereas the distance by rail from Minneapolis to Duluth is 157 miles, and the water carriage from this point to New-York is substantially the same as from Milwaukee or Chicago.
The opening of this new channel has already rendered the making of flour more profitable than heretofore at Minneapolis, and has so stimulated the trade that it is confidently believed the millers at that point will by degrees work up to their capacity, now estimated at 1,000,000 barrels a year.
Full particulars furnished on application to
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.
MEADE & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,
Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Nassau-st.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 9th day of September, 1871, at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.
The transfer-books of the Company will remain closed until the 11th day of September, 1871.
AUG. 26, 1871. O. CHARLICK, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Interest coupons due Sept. 1, from land grant bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 1st of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE E. BIDDLE and THOMAS B. CLATWORTHY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SMITH, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District by William L. Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York City, on the 1st day of September, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER C. VOORHEES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given of the sale at public auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 59 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on 1871, at 12 o'clock, of the following estate of said bankrupt: 50 shares Combination Silver Mining Company; Interest of assignee in following pledged stocks, &c.: 50 shares Combination Silver Mining Company; $3,500 bonds Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad; 3 shares Farmers' National Bank, Easton, Penn.; two lots of land with dwellings in Elizabethport, Union County, N. J.; undivided half part of eight lots in Easton, Northampton County, Penn.—New York, Sept. 5, 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for assignee, No. 119 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOATING IRON DOCK.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1871.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Floating Iron Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1871, for furnishing materials, and doing the work, for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, agreeably to the plans, specifications and terms now in this office, and open for the inspection of all who desire to become bidders. This contract will be given only to bidders known to be thoroughly responsible, and competent for a work of this character, and good and sufficient security in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000,) besides the usual reservations of twenty per cent., will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and if the time prescribed for completing the dock, when completed, shall not fall in the purposes and objects set out in the contract, or to perform all that shall be therein required of it, by reason, direct or indirect, of any default, neglect, or deficiency on the part of the contractor in not conforming to, and performing in every particular, the terms, conditions, plans and specifications of said contract.
The right is reserved to reject any bids if their acceptance is not considered to be for the interest of the Government.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS JET Black; forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from vice and tricks, and was selected for its beauty and fine temper; can be used by a child five years old; also saddle and bridle; sold only for want of use. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Southern and Western styles of carriages at low prices, comprising Concord wagons, phaetons, rockaways, barouches, victorias, buggies, &c. Lot second hand carriages, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CART or truck horses in the City; he is 6 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 14 cwt.; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a trial given. Can be seen at No. 272 Mott-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 6 years old, 16 hands high; warranted sound and kind; suitable for doctor, grocer, express, coupe, undertaker or farmer. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st.

A BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15½ hands, sound, kind, trots in 3:30, $175; gray, 6 years, $225; bay mare, 9 years, $75. 229 West 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—MRS. F. W. PUTNAM has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table, and all modern conveniences; first and second floor separate or together.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE front room on second floor, with alcove, to let, with board, to two adults, in a family where there will be no other boarders, near Central Park; price, $40 per week; or would let back room on same floor instead at $30; best reference given and required. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 131 Times Office.

FIFTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 365.—A large room on the second floor, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or more gentlemen, with board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 26th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE—A private family in a first-class house will let three handsomely furnished rooms, with or without partial board, to gentlemen of Christian principles.

SECOND DOOR FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board. No. 40 East 26th-st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suite of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first-class. References exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, by two gentlemen and their wives, in the house No. 29 West 18th-st. Best reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a furnished, two rooms on second floor, connecting; also, room on third floor; breakfast and tea given; references exchanged. No. 123 East 29th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and Broad

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Statement of the Operations of the Past Week—The Public Markets to be Cleaned Daily.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair. It was ordered, upon report of the Attorney, that suits be commenced in fourteen cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, twenty-five cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and three cases of violations of the Sanitary code. Several orders formerly entered for the commencement of suits were annulled.

The Sanitary Committee presented the following reports showing the operations of the past week:

The tenement-house reinspection ordered by the Board has been prosecuted by the entire force of Health Inspectors. The same systematic examination of every possible source of filth and uncleanness is pursued, as in May and June, and cleansing and disinfection enforced as the inspection proceeds. The Inspectors uniformly report that thus far (and they began with the worst class of tenement houses) they have found these dwellings in an unusually good condition, and the landlords and tenants have shown a disposition to promptly comply with their directions. The Sanitary Committee have advised, and the City Sanitary Inspector is executing a reinspection of all stables, cattle, sheep, and hog-yards, wharves, piers, and vacant grounds, with directions to have them thoroughly cleansed of all accumulations of filth, and hereafter to be kept clean, and to be regularly disinfected. In this reinspection special attention is given to sailors boarding and lodging houses, and to the quarters where seamen and recent emigrants find lodgings, with a view to secure as perfect cleanliness as possible, and enforce daily disinfection of water-closets, privies, &c. Instructions are given to the keepers and proprietors of such places in regard to the care of sick lodgers, and the necessity of reporting every case of contagious disease occurring in their houses. Disinfection has been performed, as will be seen by the accompanying report, in a most liberal manner. It has been the aim of the City Sanitary Inspector to apply proper disinfectants to every species of decomposing organic matter which could not be removed, whether found in the streets and gutters, in vacant lots, or damp areas and alleys. This work has, in the opinion of the Committee, been very satisfactorily performed, and should be continued until the cold weather arrests rapid decomposition. MORRAU MORRIS, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector, reports a total of 1,414 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows: 1 public institution, 756 tenement-houses, 52 private dwellings, 87 other dwellings, 7 manufactories and workshops, 32 stores and warehouses, 76 stables, 5 markets, 1 tannery, 7 manure dumps, 3 fat-rendering establishments, 62 slaughter-houses, 13 other nuisances, 26 sunken and vacant lots, 80 yards, courts and areas, 32 cellars and basements, 2 tanneries, 32 waste-pipes and drains, 118 privies and water-closets, 60 street-gutters and sidewalks, 1 catch-pool, 25 cases of contagious diseases visited. The total number of reports received was 499. During the week, 108 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The Disinfecting Corps have visited, disinfected and fumigated 89 premises where contagious diseases were found. Many streets were disinfected with fresh-slacked lime, and other localities including the basin altar with the Girardin Disinfectant. During the past week 147 sinks and cess-pools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board, and 498 loads of night soil removed from the City. Eight complaints concerning street pavements, &c., were referred to the proper departments. There have also been 3,245 cattle inspected at the cattle-yards, of which 31 were found bruised and badly lame, and one was detained for examination. The City Sanitary Inspector congratulates the Board on the general healthfulness of the City, as shown by the absence of any epidemic diseases, and a rapid decrease in the numbers of contagious diseases. The statistics of deaths from all causes during the months of July and August, for 1870 and 1871, shows a large decrease in numbers, that for July being 698 less than for the same month in 1870, while that for August shows a diminution of 240 for the same month.

The public health of New-York during the past few weeks, as compared with previous years, was remarkably good. There has been a notable diminution of all contagious diseases, and at no time in the last six years such exemption from them in this City from contagious diseases, and especially from those which generally prevail most severely at this season. Zymotic diseases—sometimes called filth diseases, because they originate or are aggravated by local conditions of filth and uncleanness, give the lowest weekly mortality in the present Summer months of any year since 1865. Dr. Russell, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, reported as follows: During the past week there were registered 555 deaths, being an increase over the previous week of 18, and an excess of 19 over the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic affections occasioned 245 deaths; constitutional, 104; developmental, 157; and violent causes 18. The number of fatal cases of small-pox, which in the two preceding weeks had decreased from 17 to 7, rose again in the week ending Aug. 19 to 13. Those of measles diminished from 3 to 1, and those of scarlatina increased from 6 to 11. There were 12 deaths from whooping cough and 3 from typhus fever—a decrease of 6 and 1 respectively. In 3 deaths were due to typhoid fever, its largest weekly number during the present year. These cases were not confined to any particular locality. Diarrhœal complaints produced 160 deaths—an increase of 4; 65 deaths were ascribed to phthisis pulmonalis, against 58 in the preceding week. During the week ending Aug. 19 the fatal cases of small-pox in London declined to 80—the lowest number since early in January. There were 1,715 deaths in that city, from all causes, in the same week. Diarrhœal diseases were unusually prevalent, owing to the exceedingly hot weather. In Paris there were returned 828 deaths for the week ending Aug. 18; in Vienna, 384 for the week ending Aug. 12, and in Berlin, 834 deaths for the week ending Aug. 17—including 52 from small-pox and 309 from infantile diarrhœa. In Rome, for the week ending Aug. 6, there were registered 131 deaths in a population of 225,000. The Sanitary Permit Inspector reported the inspection of places where permits have been granted, and that he finds the parties fully complying with all the requirements of the Code. Capt. YULE, commanding the Sanitary Company of Police, reported the service of 222 orders of the Board, and that 177 orders of the Board have been complied with. He also reports the amount of meat, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food, and delivered daily to the wagons of the New-York Rendering Company, to be taken to the dock foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, for the week ending Sept. 2, 1871, as follows: Sheep, 26; Hogs, 3; Calves, 6; Veal, cut, 106 lbs.; Mutton, 51 lbs.; Beef, 3,406 lbs.; ham, 160 lbs.; and fish, 3,410 lbs. Dr. COTTMAN, Inspector of Street Cleaning, reported that "by order of the Mayor, Washington, West Washington and Fulton Markets were cleaned on Thursday last. Fifty men were employed in cleaning Washington and West Washington Markets, and some idea may be formed of the condition of West Washington Market by the assurance that twenty-five cart-loads of filth were taken from the small space occupied in the market by Pier No. 21. Thirty-five men were engaged in thoroughly cleansing it on Monday, the 4th. All the blocks, barrels and paraphernalia of market men were moved, stalls swept, and hose turned on, washing out where feasible. The thorough cleansing obtained. Several barrels of rotten apples were found in the middle of the street. Unless some penalty is enforced for such infractions of regulations, there will be experienced great difficulty in keeping the markets clean. Fulton Market was also cleaned by order of the Mayor on the 31st ult. and 4th inst. The markets should be cleaned daily after 4 o'clock when the day's work is over, and disinfected with some disinfectant." The attorney reports as follows for the week ending Sept. 2: Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders, or violations of Health laws or ordinances, 97; number of judgments obtained in pending actions, 29; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 31; number of complaints by Inspector examined, and form of order indorsed thereon, 240; number of such complaints examined and returned for additional statements, 49.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to cause the public markets to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected every day after 4 o'clock. The same routine business having been transacted, the Board went into secret session. Prior to the final adjournment the following statement was made of the movements of contagious diseases:

Week ending Aug. 26.—Typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 10; relapsing fever, 1; scarlet fever, 24; small-pox, 20; measles, 5; diphtheria, 4.

Week ending Sept. 2.—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 26; small-pox, 15; measles, 5; diphtheria, 3.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Preparations for the Opening Today—Walt Whitman's First Appearance in Public—A Fine Display of Costly Goods and Novel Machinery.

The arrangements for the formal opening of the fortieth exhibition of the American Institute, which will take place at noon today, are progressing quite satisfactorily. While there are many tables and spaces yet to be filled, they have all been assigned to exhibitors, and the thousand busy hands which will be at work this morning will make a very marked improvement in the general appearance of the building from what it was yesterday. It is impossible, the managers find, to induce the exhibitors to put up their goods promptly. With an idea of having everything in place for the opening, the managers announced that an additional fee would be charged upon all goods entered after today, but notwithstanding this, the exhibitors put off their work to the very last moment, and then all is bustle and confusion. They were working like beavers all day yesterday and last night, and something like order has been brought out of chaos. Still, there is much to do, and at least a week must elapse before the Fair will be at its best.

Today the opening ceremonies will take place, the prominent and much-talked of feature of which will be the delivery by WALT. WHITMAN of an original poem written for the occasion. This will be Mr. WHITMAN'S first appearance before the public either as a reader or speaker. There will also be an oration by Hon. E. G. SQUIER, and appropriate music by Keating's Band. The avenue in front of the building—Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue—was nearly blockaded by great truck-loads of goods and machinery arriving for exhibition. The managers take especial pride in the display of machinery, &c., which will be actually working in the presence of spectators during the Fair. Several were alluded to yesterday morning, but the list has been increased very materially since. Among the processes which will be in full operation and manipulated by skillful artisans are the following: The manufacture of chromo-lithographs, photographs, glass-blowing, engraving on glass by hand, and also by the sand blast, printing in colors by steam, candy making, sawing, breaking, boring and crushing stone, blacksmithing, leather-dressing, the manufacture of carpets, of gimps, fringes and tassels, fluting and washing by machinery, corn-husking, &c. Many working models of cumbersome machinery will also be exhibited, among them a perfect miniature locomotive and a marine engine. There will be a very large variety of sewing-machines, some of them run by electricity. The art gallery is filling up rapidly, and will form a very interesting portion of the exhibition. While there will be some very fine paintings on the walls, the managers do not attempt to compete in this line with the regular art exhibitions with which the public are familiar. The other branches of the fine arts will not only be well represented, but visitors will also be made familiar with some of the processes by which pictures are made. A restaurant has been fitted up in very complete restaurant has been fitted up in the south corner of the building by Mr. SEAMAN, accommodations for 150 persons to dine at once have been provided, and all the surroundings are suggestive of plenty and cleanliness. All the tables and kitchen furniture for the restaurant are new, and were made to order for the occasion. The whole will be managed by Mr. SEAMAN, but under the supervision of the managers of the Fair, who will see that the fare offered is first-class and the charges reasonable. Experience has shown them that the restaurant is a very important auxiliary to the Fair, for most of the exhibitors and their employes and many visitors are forced to take their meals there. Shortcomings in this department cause more grumbling than arises from any other source. The opening today will be well worth attending, for aside from the attraction of the opening ceremonies, the exhibition itself will be so nearly complete as to be both entertaining and instructive.

LAW FOR THE ABORTIONISTS.

Opening of the September Term of the Court of General Sessions—Names of the Grand Jury—Judge Bedford's Charge—Recent Medical Murders.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the September term of the Court of General Sessions was opened by Judge BEDFORD. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:

Abraham Lent, Foreman, No. 753 Broadway; William Allen, No. 55 Chambers-street; John W. Condit, No. 132 Chambers-street; John K. Cooper, No. 155 Chatham-street; Charles A. Cook, No. 50 Wall-street; John N. Cornell, No. 168 Washington Market; Edward L. Donnelly, No. 505 West Twenty-third-street; Michael Feely, No. 153 Bleecker-street; Charles E. Hartshorn, No. 119 Walker-street; William Habirshalt, No. 6 West Eighth-street; Isaac Hoffman, No. 39 White-street; Henry Hart, No. 31 Chatham-street; Patrick Kilduff, No. 773 Sixth-avenue; Arthur Leary, No. 73 William-street; William W. Lyon, No. 112 Avenue C; James Lynch, No. 11 Chambers-street; Thomas Leary, No. 58 South Fifth-avenue; A. F. Pruyn, No. 258 Broadway; Schuyler Skaats, No. 54 Broad-street; Joseph F. Stone, No. 50 Wall-street; Jacob Vanderpool, No. 607 Fifth-avenue.

His Honor then addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

In charging you today I deem it my duty to mention the fact, that of late crime in this City has been greatly on the increase, and offenders seem, as it were, to grow more bold and daring in their operations. The daily Press teem with fearful accounts of the dastardly use of the knife and pistol, and the terrible consequences ensuing therefrom. The September term of this Court commences today, and with it we assume its labors and its duties and responsibilities. The Calendar will be a heavy one. The District-Attorney will place before you many cases of interest and importance. I feel confident that you will, one and all, cheerfully discharge the several duties about to devolve upon you, and in doing so it must necessarily follow that you will ever have a care that no injustice be done the accused, yet, at the same time, steadily bearing in mind that at all hazards, be the consequences what they may, justice must be done the State. The people, in this threatening hour, look to the authorities to stem the dark current of crime, which has of late set in, and which is now jeopardizing the safety of our citizens. Let them not look in vain. The lawless, under an impartial, honest and fearless administration of the law, must succumb. It is always a mere question of time which of the two shall ultimately triumph—the law or the lawless. Gentlemen, fully investigate and analyze each and every case in strict accordance with your oath—without fear, favor, or hope of reward. The District-Attorney and his able assistants will do all in their power to aid you; and, when indictments shall be found, the prisoners will be arraigned and disposed of by speedy trials, and upon every legitimate conviction, the people of this City may rest assured that the Court will promptly do its duty, its whole duty, and nothing but its duty, by meeting out punishment full and equal to the offense, and that, too, irrespective either of threats or consequences, in my opinion, in this way alone can the strong arm of the law prove at once an ægis for the people and a terror to the evil-doer. But a day or two ago the law-abiding citizens of this City were appalled by the intelligence of a murder most cruel in its nature and most foul in its character, making the hair grow sick at the contemplation of such fiendish depravity. This case, with all its melancholy surroundings, will be presented to you for your deliberation. It will require a thorough and searching analysis, as it is a matter which must be investigated and probed to its very core; for the deed itself strikes, as it were, at the very heart-strings of society. I have reference, gentlemen, to the mysterious trunk, which, but a few days ago, was discovered in this City, containing the lifeless body of a young and once happy, but, I fear, most unfortunate girl, the sad victim of treachery and deception—one who, unfortunately for her own happiness, believed too much. Full of anguish for the past, and in the vain endeavor to secure an oblivion, she, in a moment of utter hopelessness and frantic despair, she gave herself up, and was robbed of her existence by the murderous hand of the abortionist. And here, gentlemen, are we not irresistibly prompted, in the true spirit of philanthropy, to ask ourselves, can crime so fearful and atrocious be perpetrated in the very midst of a Christian community, and flourishing within its jurisdiction more than a million of souls, and where the religion of heaven is preached and its holy mandates observed? Ah! the startling, painful fact is too true. If this great City of New-York, constituting, as it were, a world within itself, can boast with conscious pride of her churches, her numerous charities, the virtue and intelligence of her citizens, her multiplied evidences of good deeds, she has, too, to drop a tear over the vices and wickedness of many of her children. But I will not detain you. Suffice it to say that of late we have been living, as it were, in an atmosphere of abortion. In one word, the very air is, indeed, heavy with the dark deeds of these heartless and unscrupulous specimens of human depravity. Let the warning word this day go forth, and may it be scattered broad-cast throughout the land, that from this hour the authorities, one and all, shall put forth every effort and shall strain every nerve until these professional abortionists, these traffickers in human life, shall be exterminated and driven from existence, and the majesty of the law be fully vindicated in all cases of this fiendish character. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, let me express the earnest hope (shared in, as I feel confident it will be, by you and all other right-minded citizens) that the Legislature, at its next session, will so amend the Statute Book so that "any person who shall administer to any woman with child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure her to take any medicine, drug, substance or thing whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of any such woman, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve her life, shall, in case the death of such child, or of such woman, be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree," (commonly known as the crime of abortion,) shall be declared to be murder in the first degree, and punishable as such with death, instead of, as now, but manslaughter in the second degree, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

At the conclusion of this address there was loud applause in Court.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room to consider the indictments in the various cases, but after a short deliberation adjourned until this morning.

The Trunk Murder—Conklin's Guilt Evident.

It would now seem that very little doubt was left as to the identity of the person who was so intimately associated with poor ALICE BOWLSBY previous to her death. By many of the friends of young CONKLIN, it was stated that the cause of his suicide was the receipt of certain news from Russia, which would be brought out in the translation of the letters he that day received from that place; but this plea must have failed, for the letter has never been made public. Further investigation, principally of a private character, has brought to light several important circumstances connected with various visits to New-York made by CONKLIN. By these it is shown that on the Sunday previous to ALICE BOWLSBY'S departure from Newark, CONKLIN called at her aunt's house, and after a long conversation, left for New-York on business, which ALICE said was of a very important nature. The next day (Monday) she received a letter from him, which probably contained money, and instructions in reference to Dr. ROSENZWEIG. Other evidences of a less positive nature have been brought to light, all having the same general bearing.

A Revelation of Baby Farming—How Children are Adopted.

A handsome German girl named MINNIE LAUTHMANN, who lives in Newark, applied to Inspector DILKS, at Police Head-quarters, for assistance in the discovery of an infant child, of which she was the mother, and of which, as she stated, FELIX BRANAGAN, a conductor on a freight-train, was the father. She said that the child had been taken from her by the father, and she was afraid it had been foully dealt with. From the investigation made by Sergt. MCELWAIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, by order of Inspector DILKS, it appeared that a brother of BRANAGAN, accompanied by a Mrs. HARRAKER, of Newark, had taken the infant to Dr. W. WILLETT, of No. 36 West Forty-fourth-street, to be adopted out, and had paid his demand of $30 for the board of the child during the time that must elapse before a proper home could be found for it. No sooner had the money been paid and those who left it got out of sight, than Dr. WILLETT hurried the child off to the Foundling Hospital, where it was found in the receiving-crib, with the name FRANK MARTIN written on a scrap of paper and pinned to its clothes, within a few hours after he had received it. Sister IRENE, the matron of the hospital, was of the opinion that the child had been put under the influence of some strong narcotic, and was compelled to summon the medical attendant to save its life. When Sergt. MCELWAIN reported these facts to Inspector DILKS, it was found that there was no proof of any offense having been committed, and therefore no one was arrested. The infant was delivered to its mother, and she left with it for her home in Newark, where she has a suit pending against BRANAGAN for seduction.

Probable Murder Last Night.

GOTTLEIB KAUFMAN, a German, living at No. 141 First-avenue, became engaged last night, at his residence, in an altercation with his wife, CATHARINE KAUFMAN, also a German, and who is thirty-eight years of age. The affair proceeding to blows, she finally struck him several times on the head with a pitcher, fracturing his skull in two places. The Police arriving at this juncture, the woman was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where she was locked up. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and is in a critical condition.

LAW REPORTS.

'COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Sept. 7: Nos. 336, 310, 332, 236, 241, 315, 324, 340.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Schmidt vs. Levy.	106—Oggshaw vs. Harker et al.
30—Hildebrand vs. Ogden.	107—Western Division of the Wn. N. Carolina R. R. Co. vs. Hopkins.
71—Feely vs. Feely.	
101—Lumbard vs. Cochen.	
103—Leland vs. Peppard.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6228—McMillen vs. McGinness.	6315—Ahrens vs. Hasche.
6233—Martin vs. Webb.	6317—Coon vs. Sloane.
6218—Dunnel vs. McDonogh.	6501—Same vs. Same.
6306—Loffler vs. Posner.	6318—Stoppers vs. McAuliff.
6309—Wilson vs. Kelsey.	6319—Baldwin vs. Mayers.
6310—Simmons vs. Talcott.	6319½—Carnay vs. Fitzgerald.
6311—Rosenstein vs. Pollens.	7285—Butcher vs. Green.
6312—Sneniker vs. Gilroy.	7286—Carroll vs. Green.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5305—Murphy vs. Bucking.	6178—Hyman vs. Parker.
6272—Smith vs. Thompson.	6265—Hass vs. Jacoby.
6273—Saenger vs. Anderson.	6244—Seaman vs. Pierce.
6274—Clare vs. Richards.	6230—Irvine vs. Johnson.
6275—Claffin vs. Dinsmore.	6322—Ward vs. Cosgrove.
6276—Dowdell vs. Smith.	6323—Irwin vs. Rothermel.
6277—Kinderberg vs. Mott.	6326—Cowney vs. Buddensick.
6020—Gerbrichter vs. Rendakoff.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7085—Rachon vs. Kern.	6979—Gannon vs. Steinfeld.
7170—Thompson vs. Winters.	7088—Graham vs. Ulmer.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.	7146—Hoyt vs. Oppenheim.
6656—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Freund.	7306—Brady vs. Bray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Teague; robbery.	7—The People vs. John Daly; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Mary Watson; burglary.	8—The People vs. Walter Horner and John W. Jones; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Dennis Brady and Michael Donovan; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Leon; receiving stolen goods.
4—The People vs. Frank Hilliker; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. Joseph Bergman; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Herman Engel; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. Sarah Gaffney; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Owens; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS—SEPT. 5.

By Chief-Justice Church and a Full Bench.

Florence *vs.* Hopkins et al.; Higgins *vs.* The Watervliet Turnpike Railroad Company; Lowry et al. *vs.* Inman; The Ocean National Bank *vs.* Olcott et al.; Holden *vs.* The Putnam Fire Insurance Company; Duffy *vs.* O'Donovan et al.; Hough et al. *vs.* The American Baptist Mission Union; Richardson *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; Ross *vs.* Ackerman, impleaded, &c.; Hoffman *vs.* Hoffman; Crocker *vs.* Colwell, impleaded, &c.; People ex rel. Dunkirk and Fredonia Railroad Company *vs.* Cassidy, &c., as assessors, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Lanel *vs.* Van Wageuer; Lanel *vs.* Van Wageuer; judgment affirmed without costs. Drew *vs.* Swift; Hall *vs.* Lauderdale; Grant, survivor, &c., *vs.* Smith; Hart *vs.* Messenger and others; Hamilton and another *vs.* Douglass; Madison-avenue Baptist Church *vs.* The Baptist Church on Oliver-street; Etna National Bank of New-York *vs.* The Fourth National Bank; judgment reversed and new trial granted.

The National Park Bank of New-York *vs.* The Ninth National Bank of New-York; judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs.

In re petition of George W. Douglass to vacate assessment in Sixty-fourth-street; in the matter of the application of the Episcopal Public School to vacate assessments; orders of the General Term and Special Term of the Supreme Court reversed, and assessments vacated.

People ex rel. White *vs.* Hulbert Company, Judge, &c.; orders of Superior Court at General and Special Terms, and of the County Judge, reversed, application denied, with costs.

In the matter of Eager to vacate assessments, &c.; order affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Perkins *vs.* Hawkins, Supervisor, &c.; order of General Term of Supreme Court affirmed with costs.

Bank of Albion *vs.* Burns et al.; order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs pursuant to stipulation.

Dabeny et al. *vs.* Stephens et al., impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs as to Leonard, Dixon *vs.* Palmer, and judgment of Supreme Court reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed against Stephens, with costs, deducting $130 08 from the original. Judgment to correct error of referee in computation.

White et al., executors, &c., *vs.* American Colonization Society, impleaded; White et al., executors, &c., *vs.* Trustees of the Board of Domestic Missions; White et al., executors, &c., *vs.* American Tract Society, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent, to be paid by the plaintiff from the estate of the testator.

Currie et al. *vs.* White; judgment reversed, new trial granted; cost to abide event, unless the defendant within thirty days after notice of this judgment consents to the entry of a judgment against him for $6,483 67, with costs in the Court below and in this Court, and in that event the judgment thus modified affirmed.

Childs *vs.* Smith; judgment of the General Term reversed, and that on report of referee affirmed with costs.

The People ex. rel. Fowler et al. *vs.* Bull; judgment reversed and judgment for the people, adjudging that the relator was not duly elected to the office, and that the act of the Legislature extending the term of office of the defendant was unconstitutional and void, and that neither the relator or defendant were entitled to the office, without costs to either party against the other.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Patrick Riley *vs.* Franklin Steele; order settled.

Teresa Viele *vs.* Egbert L. Viele; motion denied without costs to either party.

In the matter of the petition of Frederick W. Bound; order granted.

Martin T. Bunn, &c., *vs.* Andrew Dougherty, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Elisha C. Bishop *vs.* John Kelly; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Jones.

Benjamin F. Stephens *vs.* Thomas Holloway, (two actions;) orders granted.

In the matter of George D. Bayard; motion adjourned till the 18th inst., at 12 noon.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Romaine *vs.* Cornwell; motion granted, (see opinion.)

In the matter of John J. Kipp; (see opinion.)

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Lowenberg *vs.* Moore; motion granted on terms. (See papers in Clerk's office.)

Thompson *vs.* Lumley; motion denied. Defendant has time until 12 M. of the 7th instant to answer.

Fischer *vs.* Weisel; (two cases;) motions granted.

Electic Life Insurance Company *vs.* Farley, Marshal; motion denied. Defendant has time until 12 M. of the 7th instant, to answer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK ORDERED.

George W. Walker, as petitioner, has filed his petition before Judge SUTHERLAND, in which he charges George W. Mead, Joseph P. Cooper, John Q. Adams, Erastus E. Bonton, Erastus F. Mead, James W. Dominick, Edward Corning and David S. Dunscomb, Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank, with having under various pretenses or cover, loaned the deposits of the bank to themselves contrary to law. The petition further sets forth that the Secretary, Mr. Cooper, had taken the infant to Dr. W. WILLETT, of No. 36 West Forty-fourth-street, to be adopted out, and had paid his demand of $30 for the board of the child during the time that must elapse before a proper home could be found for it. No sooner had the money been paid and those who left it got out of sight, than Dr. WILLETT hurried the child off to the Foundling Hospital, where it was found in the receiving-crib, with the name FRANK MARTIN written on a scrap of paper and pinned to its clothes, within a few hours after he had received it. Sister IRENE, the matron of the hospital, was of the opinion that the child had been put under the influence of some strong narcotic, and was compelled to summon the medical attendant to save its life. When Sergt. MCELWAIN reported these facts to Inspector DILKS, it was found that there was no proof of any offense having been committed, and therefore no one was arrested. The infant was delivered to its mother, and she left with it for her home in Newark, where she has a suit pending against BRANAGAN for seduction.

Probable Murder Last Night.

GOTLEIB KAUFMAN, a German, living at No. 141 First-avenue, became engaged last night, at his residence, in an altercation with his wife, CATHARINE KAUFMAN, also a German, and who is thirty-eight years of age. The affair proceeding to blows, she finally struck him several times on the head with a pitcher, fracturing his skull in two places. The Police arriving at this juncture, the woman was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where she was locked up. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and is in a critical condition.

LAW REPORTS.

'COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Sept. 7: Nos. 336, 310, 332, 236, 241, 315, 324, 340.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Schmidt vs. Levy.	106—Oggshaw vs. Harker et al.
30—Hildebrand vs. Ogden.	107—Western Division of the Wn. N. Carolina R. R. Co. vs. Hopkins.
71—Feely vs. Feely.	
101—Lumbard vs. Cochen.	
103—Leland vs. Peppard.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6228—McMillen vs. McGinness.	6315—Ahrens vs. Hasche.
6233—Martin vs. Webb.	6317—Coon vs. Sloane.
6218—Dunnel vs. McDonogh.	6501—Same vs. Same.
6306—Loffler vs. Posner.	6318—Stoppers vs. McAuliff.
6309—Wilson vs. Kelsey.	6319—Baldwin vs. Mayers.
6310—Simmons vs. Talcott.	6319½—Carnay vs. Fitzgerald.
6311—Rosenstein vs. Pollens.	7285—Butcher vs. Green.
6312—Sneniker vs. Gilroy.	7286—Carroll vs. Green.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5305—Murphy vs. Bucking.	6178—Hyman vs. Parker.
6272—Smith vs. Thompson.	6265—Hass vs. Jacoby.
6273—Saenger vs. Anderson.	6244—Seaman vs. Pierce.
6274—Clare vs. Richards.	6230—Irvine vs. Johnson.
6275—Claffin vs. Dinsmore.	6322—Ward vs. Cosgrove.
6276—Dowdell vs. Smith.	6323—Irwin vs. Rothermel.
6277—Kinderberg vs. Mott.	6326—Cowney vs. Buddensick.
6020—Gerbrichter vs. Rendakoff.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7085—Rachon vs. Kern.	6979—Gannon vs. Steinfeld.
7170—Thompson vs. Winters.	7088—Graham vs. Ulmer.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.	7146—Hoyt vs. Oppenheim.
6656—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Freund.	7306—Brady vs. Bray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Teague; robbery.	7—The People vs. John Daly; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Mary Watson; burglary.	8—The People vs. Walter Horner and John W. Jones; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Dennis Brady and Michael Donovan; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Leon; receiving stolen goods.
4—The People vs. Frank Hilliker; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. Joseph Bergman; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Herman Engel; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. Sarah Gaffney; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Owens; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS—SEPT. 5.

By Chief-Justice Church and a Full Bench.

Florence *vs.* Hopkins et al.; Higgins *vs.* The Watervliet Turnpike Railroad Company; Lowry et al. *vs.* Inman; The Ocean National Bank *vs.* Olcott et al.; Holden *vs.* The Putnam Fire Insurance Company; Duffy *vs.* O'Donovan et al.; Hough et al. *vs.* The American Baptist Mission Union; Richardson *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; Ross *vs.* Ackerman, impleaded, &c.; Hoffman *vs.* Hoffman; Crocker *vs.* Colwell, impleaded, &c.; People ex rel. Dunkirk and Fredonia Railroad Company *vs.* Cassidy, &c., as assessors, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Lanel *vs.* Van Wageuer; Lanel *vs.* Van Wageuer; judgment affirmed without costs. Drew *vs.* Swift; Hall *vs.* Lauderdale; Grant, survivor, &c., *vs.* Smith; Hart *vs.* Messenger and others; Hamilton and another *vs.* Douglass; Madison-avenue Baptist Church *vs.* The Baptist Church on Oliver-street; Etna National Bank of New-York *vs.* The Fourth National Bank; judgment reversed and new trial granted.

The National Park Bank of New-York *vs.* The Ninth National Bank of New-York; judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs.

In re petition of George W. Douglass to vacate assessment in Sixty-fourth-street; in the matter of the application of the Episcopal Public School to vacate assessments; orders of the General Term and Special Term of the Supreme Court reversed, and assessments vacated.

People ex rel. White *vs.* Hulbert Company, Judge, &c.; orders of Superior Court at General and Special Terms, and of the County Judge, reversed, application denied, with costs.

In the matter of Eager to vacate assessments, &c.; order affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Perkins *vs.* Hawkins, Supervisor, &c.; order of General Term of Supreme Court affirmed with costs.

Bank of Albion *vs.* Burns et al.; order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs pursuant to stipulation.

Dabeny et al. *vs.* Stephens et al., impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs as to Leonard, Dixon *vs.* Palmer, and judgment of Supreme Court reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed against Stephens, with costs, deducting $130 08 from the original. Judgment to correct error of referee in computation.

White et al., executors, &c., *vs.* American Colonization Society, impleaded; White et al., executors, &c., *vs.* Trustees of the Board of Domestic Missions; White et al., executors, &c., *vs.* American Tract Society, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent, to be paid by the plaintiff from the estate of the testator.

Currie et al. *vs.* White; judgment reversed, new trial granted; cost to abide event, unless the defendant within thirty days after notice of this judgment consents to the entry of a judgment against him for $6,483 67, with costs in the Court below and in this Court, and in that event the judgment thus modified affirmed.

Childs *vs.* Smith; judgment of the General Term reversed, and that on report of referee affirmed with costs.

The People ex. rel. Fowler et al. *vs.* Bull; judgment reversed and judgment for the people, adjudging that the relator was not duly elected to the office, and that the act of the Legislature extending the term of office of the defendant was unconstitutional and void, and that neither the relator or defendant were entitled to the office, without costs to either party against the other.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Patrick Riley *vs.* Franklin Steele; order settled.

Teresa Viele *vs.* Egbert L. Viele; motion denied without costs to either party.

In the matter of the petition of Frederick W. Bound; order granted.

Martin T. Bunn, &c., *vs.* Andrew Dougherty, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Elisha C. Bishop *vs.* John Kelly; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Jones.

Benjamin F. Stephens *vs.* Thomas Holloway, (two actions;) orders granted.

In the matter of George D. Bayard; motion adjourned till the 18th inst., at 12 noon.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Romaine *vs.* Cornwell; motion granted, (see opinion.)

In the matter of John J. Kipp; (see opinion.)

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Lowenberg *vs.* Moore; motion granted on terms. (See papers in Clerk's office.)

Thompson *vs.* Lumley; motion denied. Defendant has time until 12 M. of the 7th instant to answer.

Fischer *vs.* Weisel; (two cases;) motions granted.

Electic Life Insurance Company *vs.* Farley, Marshal; motion denied. Defendant has